THE

North-China Herald,

AND MARKET REPORT.

VOL. II., No. 84. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28TH, 1868. PRICE, TAELS 12 ₽ ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—MR. HOBART SEYMOUR GEARY is authorized to sign our Firm.

OLYPHANT & Co.

1ja 1 China, July 1, 1868.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM NEILSON in our firm, ceased on the 30th June last.

OLYPHANT & Co.

10de 10 Shanghai 11th Sept., 1868.

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15de 2942 Shanghai, 16th June, 1868.

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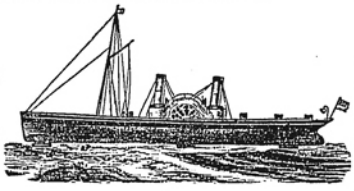

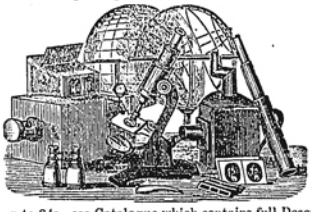

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N.B.—The Telescopes can be sent by post at a charge of from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. extra. All goods securely packed in strong wood cases for which no charge is made and forwarded by cheapest and most expeditious route to any part of the world. (In cases where Freight must be paid in England the amount for same must be included in the remittance.)

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*** A Catalogue lies at the Office of this paper for inspection and from which orders may be sent to save time.

8de 2860 13th June, 1868.

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16ja-69 1722 January 16th 1868.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

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LIGHT-BROWN
COD LIVER OIL.

The undersigned having received information that fraudulent imitations of this celebrated Oil are extensively sold by unprincipled dealers in INDIA and CHINA, all purchasers of DR. DE JONGH'S OIL are especially requested to observe that the following are the indications of the genuineness of the Oil.

The bottle is sealed with an impressed metallic capsule (centre, a cod-fish on a shield, encircled by the words "DR. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL.")

The label, and 16-page pamphlet round each bottle, under pink outside wrapper, bear DR. DE JONGH'S SIGNATURE and STAMP (centre, a cod-fish on a shield, encircled by the words "DR. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL.")

NOTICE.—Rs. 1000 REWARD.

Any parties counterfeiting DR. DE JONGH'S SIGNATURE and STAMP, or copying or colourably imitating his label, or preparing, selling, or importing FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law, for forgery and fraud.

ONE THOUSAND RUPEES REWARD will be paid for such information as shal lead to the detection and conviction of any person so offending.

Communications in strict confidence received by
DR. DE JONGH'S SOLE CONSIGNEES and AGENTS,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.,
77, Strand, London.

18de 2935 June 18th, 1868.

EAU DE COLOGNE.

Johann Maria Farina.
OPPOSITE THE JULICH'S PLACE,
COLOGNE (PRUSSIA.)

Purveyor to Th. Th. M. M. the Queen of England, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, etc., etc.

Prize Medal—LONDON, 1851, 1862.
PARIS, 1867. OPORTO, 1865.

THE genuine Eau de Cologne invented by my ancestor, in the year 1709, has for a long number of years been patronised by the Royalty, Nobility and Gentry of England, and all other Nations; the success and the reputation which it has acquired by its constant excellent quality, have rendered it a great favourite with the general public.

The numerous imitations of my only genuine Eau de Cologne, which are offered generally in an exterior appearance similar to mine, induce me to bring it to the notice of the public, that all bottles containing my genuine Eau de Cologne have affixed to them my trade mark, being a white label, and bearing in black the signature and seal of my firm, which is

Johann Maria Farina, gegenüber dem Jülich's Platz.

(Opposite the Jülich's Place.)

My genuine Eau de Cologne may be had of all the principal perfumers and druggists in England, or by applying direct to my undermentioned address in Cologne (Prussia), and I caution against selling imitations of my label and trade mark, both being protected by the High Courts of England and Germany,

JOHANN MARIA FARINA,
(opposite the Jülich's Place.

Cologne, 1868.

Be careful to direct your letters exactly to J. M. F., opposite the Jülich's Place, Cologne (Prussia.)

17ma o-a-f-n 12 Sept. 19th., 1868.

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JOHN MOIR and SONS, Aberdeen.—THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH SAUCE.—The success of the season at the table, for its agreeable, warming, and stimulating qualities, is the DUKE OF EDINBURGH SAUCE—it aids digestion, and for flavour is unsurpassed. Prepared by JOHN MOIR and SON, Aberdeen. Sold by all respectable Grocers and Oilmen

26my 21 November 28th, 1868.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

DEATH.

At Chefoo, on the 10th November, Mr. J. H. C. SCHRBACH, aged 32 years.

LATEST DATES

England..(tel.)..	Oct. 30	Hankow,.....	Nov. 25
Hongkong,.....	Nov. 22	Nagasaki,.....	„ 21
Foochow.....	„ 14	Yokohama,.....	„ 18
Tientsin,.....	„ 23	Osaka	„ 16

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong, ...Aug. 20	Received via Marseilles	
Shanghai,..... „ 14	Oct. 5th.	

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per "Ottawa" from Southampton—For Shanghai; Messrs. R. Campbell, G. Babbington, W. Green, G. Smythdale; from Hongkong—Messrs. W. J. Scullard, R.N., and Dr. Stafford. For Yokohama—Mrs. E. Clarke.

THE publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 3 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, NOV. 28, 1868.

ACCORDING to our latest news from Japan, the scale of success has again turned heavily in favour of the south. The Prince of Sendai is reported to have withdrawn from the northern party, and Aidzu to have submitted unconditionally to the Mikado. Rumours of success by the Government troops, had been reaching Yokohama for some weeks previously. A large body had succeeded in outflanking the Northern army posted to guard the approach to Wakamatz, Aidzu's chief stronghold; and though these were said to have been defeated, it is certain that that city was shortly afterwards besieged and reduced to extremity. Friends of the North were still confident. It was said to be strongly garrisoned and strongly fortified. It was "held by 3000 picked men, any one of whom would shed the last drop of his blood for their noble prince. Arms, ammunition, and provisions of all kinds were there, sufficient for a three years seige, without opening the gates; and whilst there was one man left with strength to stand face to face, with sword in hand against an enemy of his chief, no Southerner would cross that threshold," and a good deal more to the same effect. A gallant defence does seem to have been really made; and, on one occasion at least, severe loss was inflicted on the besiegers. A mine had been prepared; and when all was ready three men dressed as high officers went to the Southern force, and declared that Aidzu would submit, inviting them to enter Wakamatz. The invitation was accepted; but "when they got to a certain position, the mine sprung, and the greater portion of the entire force was blown to pieces. The three men who had gone out to decoy them perished with the rest, but of course they take rank henceforth among the martyrs of Japan." Neither bravery nor deception, however, seem to have availed. The Government has officially announced to the Foreign Ministers that Wakamatz has been taken, and that Aidzu, disheartened by the loss of his capital and defection of his allies, has unconditionally surrendered. We should be inclined to receive this news with greater caution, but for the fact that preparations are, at length, being actively made for the Mikado's promised visit to Yedo. This has been talked of for several months; but the insecurity of the route and apprehension that an attempt might be made by the Northern party to get possession of his person, delayed execution of the project. The road has now been actively repaired throughout its length, as is customary when Majesty is to pass along it; and a plan of the "progress" has been officially notified. It is even said that the Mikado did actually leave Kioto on the 5th instant, and that he is expected to reach Yedo on the 29th.

If these statements may be relied on—and they seem to a certain extent confirmatory one of the other—the prospects of peace in Japan look brighter than at any previous period since the first collision between the rival parties, under the walls of Kioto. The hopes then raised depended on the prostrate attitude assumed by Stotsbashi. It was naturally inferred that, if he declined to head his party, no one would care to fight on his behalf. But the unwise rigor shown by the new Government towards his Northern supporters, drove these into rebellion; and a long and exhausting civil war has been the result. Many lives have been lost, much treasure has been squandered, and trade has grievously suffered. We sincerely trust that these evils are now at an end, and our hope is founded on a safer basis than the forbearance—it is grounded on the suppression of one of the parties to the civil strife. We do not pretend to express sympathy with either of these. We simply congratulate ourselves and the country, on the probable cessation of that most dire of all scourges—civil war.

We are naturally inclined to seek some explanation of this imperial visit, which has been so long talked of, to the ancient capital of the Tycoons. It is not a ceremonial feature in the political extinction of the latter. The Mikado does not go back to a capital from which his ancestors had retired, in order to signify conclusively his resumption of active sovereignty. On the contrary, he leaves his own traditional capital for a city created by the vice-regents who have so long held the reins of power. There may exist a design of showing—by the assumption, in this city, of Imperial state—that the glory of the Tycoonate has for ever departed; but the main object of the visit seems to be to stay its rapid decadence, and endeavour to revive the commercial activity which died out on its extinction as a seat of government. The withdrawal of the daimios and their retainers, and the suppression of the Tycoon's Court, have partially depopulated, and completely paralysed the trade of, Yedo. But its advantages of situation, in the centre of a populous and fertile district remain; and it seems likely that the government design giving it the advantage of Imperial countenance and Imperial expenditure, during at least a portion of the year, to aid it to regain its lost prosperity. For the sake of foreign trade at Yokohama, as well as for that of the impoverished inhabitants, it is to be hoped that the effort may be successful.

Summary of News.

The winter has at last fairly set in, with unusual severity for this early season. For several days the thermometer has been averaging 30° by night and 40° at its maximum temperature during the day. Outdoor amusements are accordingly coming into vogue. The first pony paper hunt of the season is to be run this afternoon; a "Follow the Leader" club is spoken of, in succession to the foot paper hunts of last year; foot-ball has begun; and skating may be looked for very shortly, if the cold go on increasing in intensity as it has been doing. A much less seasonable effort at sport has been made, in the shape of Rifle shooting. We mentioned some weeks ago, that a round match had been arranged between the Shanghai, Yokohama and Hongkong Rifle Clubs, to be shot off during the last fortnight in November. The first week of this fortnight it rained persistently. The second has been as remarkable for severe frosts and strong biting North winds. Being bound to time, however, the Shanghaites selected Thursday as the first possible day for the purpose. But it is needless to say the cold and strong wind utterly prevented the attainment of even moderate scores. Men became so stiffened with cold they could hardly use their rifles. However, the two first ranges of 200 and 400 yards were shot off. On Friday the shooting was completed. At the 200 yards range 178 points were scored, at 400 yards 195, and at 600 yards 108 points, making a total of 481 points. The highest score was made by Mr. Maclean, who obtained 85 points; 30 shots were fired. It is unfortunate that the Club had not better weather for shooting this match. The second day, although not so cold as the first, was unfavourable, as the wind was gusty, and blowing from the target towards the firing point, making it very difficult to ascertain the elevation required.

We are glad to hear that the Asiatic Society have arranged to purchase the admirable library collected by Mr. Wylie, who, as our readers are no doubt aware, intends shortly to return to England. We trust next to hear that the Society have acquired, at the Masonic Hall, a permanent home in which to deposit its new treasure. The privilege of access to such a library would, we are sure, attract many new members to its ranks.

We learn from the home papers that Mr. Burlingame and suite are staying at the Grosvenor Hotel. His Excellency has had an interview with Lord Stanley, but so far nothing of importance has transpired.

We are glad to notice that the Local Post Office are going to make arrangements for the conveyance of mails to Newchwang viâ Chefoo during the winter. We trust the communication may prove more regular than it usually does during the summer.

We hear that the ship *Golden State*, which left here two days ago with tea for New York, has gone ashore near Woosung.

We are sorry to hear that the *Szechuen* met with very heavy weather on her way to Tientsin; and, about 100 miles north of Shaweishan, sprang a leak, it is supposed from opening her seams by straining. She has been obliged to put back and will go into dock immediately.

Our Law Report columns contain, to-day, the first part of a case which has excited some interest in Shanghai, and has tended to disclose to the uninitiated some of the peculiar customs of the opium trade. Messrs. Primrose and Co. buy a certain quantity of opium which Captain Deslandes certifies to be "best quality," after taking a ball of opium from each chest as shroffage. Messrs. Primrose and Co. fail to re-sell the opium as best quality, and bring an action against Captain Deslandes to recover their loss. Moreover, though admitting his right to charge shroffage, they object to his taking a ball of opium. In the latter process, however, Captain Deslandes was clearly justified by the custom of the port; and it seems to us that the opium was so near "best quality" that it would have been held so on a rising market, though just open to rejection on a falling one.

We give elsewhere the remainder of Mr. Williamson's interesting paper on MANCHURIA.

A CHEFOO correspondent writes:—"We have better news from the lead mines; they have struck the main lode of 16 inches thick, and a miner who has had five years experience in Mexican silver mines says that the ore contains 6 per cent of silver. All that is wanted is an analysis of the mineral so as to ascertain exactly its value—and then people will set to work in earnest and get it out, as there is plenty of it. Once establish the value of this ore, and lots of diggers will come and get it." A specimen of the ore has been sent to us, and we shall be happy to submit it for analysis to any qualified person who will undertake the task.

From NEWCHWANG we hear that the American barque *Charlie*, which left Shanghai for this in October, went on the west bank on 3rd instant, and was abandoned by the captain and crew, who reached Newchwang in a junk on 14th; and said that she had sunk, lost her rudder, smashed sternpost, and in fact was a total wreck. On the 16th, however this veritable *Charlie* sailed into port. Some pilots took charge of her 30 miles outside the bar, and found her almost in perfect order, making no water, and fit for any port in the world. Her cargo is worth about Tls. 15,000, so that the salvers will make up for a bad piloting season. Business is over for the season. The *Dragon* and *Charlie* are the only vessels in port. A northerly wind has set in, and very soon there may be ice in the river. The coldest yet has been 16° Fahrt. The present weather would not have such charms for our correspondent of the summer, who raved about our beautiful sunset and persuaded people to travel 1,000 miles for a look-see.

The Commissioner of Customs at TAKAO gives the following sketch of recent events in Formosa. "In my last report I apprised you of the destruction of the Missionary chapels, and that considerable excitement had prevailed during the early part of that quarter, in consequence of the actions of a lawless band of Natives who had threatened to visit this port. Although at present all is quiet at Takow, I regret to state that the people of Pi-t'ou still harbour considerable animosity towards the Missionaries, and more unfounded accusations have been brought against the Medical branch of that society, which have again inflamed the minds of the lower classes in that city, and revived the old ill-feeling towards Foreigners to such an extent, that during the past week it was said to be injudicious for Foreigners to visit the town. A circular was issued on the 2nd September by H. B. M. Acting Consul, approved of by Commander and Senior Naval Officer Lord C. E. Scott, ordering all British subjects away from Taiwan-fu, and the British commerce of the said Treaty Port to be closed, until the affairs which the Senior Naval Officer and the Consul were endeavoring to settle were decided by them, or instructions received from the High Authorities. On the 8th the circular was withdrawn, and the port re-opened to English trade.

HONGKONG papers seldom contain much that is interesting to people beyond the limits of the Colony; and the batch which we have received by the *Ottawa* is no exception to the rule. The Captain of the *Dayspring*, from Hongkong to Melbourne with coolies, has been committed for trial on a charge of manslaughter, thirty of his passengers having died before reaching port, owing as is asserted, to the absence of proper provisions, and to the general conduct of the Captain Middleton. It would seem that some blame for this must attach to Hongkong. Piracy still appears to thrive in the South; a small junk having been boarded and robbed opposite the Kow-loong Dock. The *Diamond* Co.'s Str. *United Service* had not arrived at Singapore on the 12th inst., though ninety days out. It is feared some serious accident must have happened to her. The Dutch and Natives are fighting in Java. A forged $100 dollar note on the "Chartered Bank" has been seized. It is re-asserted that several new ports are to be opened next year; also that "Mr. Consul Swinhoe has been appointed by the British Minister to visit the ports mentioned, and those places in the interior which are reputed to possess undeveloped mineral resources. His first expedition is to be the coal and iron fields of Nanking, and from his scientific acquirements favorable results and intelligent reports may be safely expected.

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Editorial Selections.

BRITISH POLICY IN CHINA.

It is improbable that British policy in China will be affected, except very remotely, by the elections now going on in the British Islands. But although we have not much either to hope or to fear from them, it is not uninteresting nor will it be unprofitable to glance at the tendencies of home politics as touching diplomacy in the Far East. We are so much accustomed to criticize Chinese questions in detail, to go on steadily complaining and assiduously denouncing and exposing, that we are apt to lose sight of the larger and more comprehensive conditions under which alone our ideas can be wrought out. However much public opinion in England may be misinformed, and perhaps misdirected, as to China; however much we may feel tempted to ridicule its ignorance and vain pretensions, we shall be wise if we do not regard ignorance as weakness, and pretensions as empty show. Whether we like it or not, public opinion in Europe is a power shaping our destinies without asking our leave; and it must be clear to the least observant that, within the last few years, the political feeling against foreign conquest, foreign possession, and intermeddling in the affairs of foreign nations, has been on the increase. So many more nations than formerly are now coming to the front in foreign questions, and the various members of the civilized world are now so universally endeavouring to enter into friendly relations with the semi-civilized and uncivilized world, that a change in our policy has been necessitated by circumstances. The time was, and that not very long ago, when the ships of foreign nations "kotowed" to English men of war, in virtue of Great Britain possessing the sovereignty of the seas. But the sovereignty of the waters of all creation was a pretension that was doomed to fall, and the British government simply abandoned their claim which had long been acquiesced in. After having pursued a career of conquest over the whole world, England has virtually given it up; and this, not so much on account of the enlightenment of its rulers,—they naturally clinging to the traditions of office, as on account of the influence of the press and the power of public opinion. It is undoubted that there is an increasing jealousy in England of the government interfering in the affairs of other countries, in case it might lead to war or occupation, or bring them into collision with other civilized states. This fact will continue to keep our policy in China more and more guarded; and, in the present temper of public feeling in England, we conceive there would be a strong dislike to war and perfect horror of any policy that might lead to annexation.

The tendency in England is, we think, towards a continuance of this jealousy of interference abroad; so that our Ministers and Consuls will probably be instructed to adopt a more and more cautious policy. The progress in political principles which has taken place since the passing of the Reform Bill of last year, seems decidedly in favour of non-intervention; and the fate of the unconquered semi-civilised and uncivilised countries will probably be to pass under a joint protectorate of the leading foreign powers. The jealousies amongst the latter will prevent any one from entering on the conquest or occupation of any part, even, of a country like China; and the consequence will be that this unwieldy empire will be upheld in its semi-civilisation. In such case,—while we call upon our Minister and Consuls to adopt an energetic policy which will bring about concessions which are desirable both in the interests of the Chinese and of ourselves,—there is every likelihood that the necessity for conciliating popular feeling at home will compel any Ministry that desires to retain power, to instruct their representatives here to pursue a pacific course, and to avoid collision with the native authorities, so far as it may be possible consistently with the maintenance of the national honour. Nothing could be more unsatisfactory to a strong government, than having an adverse vote recorded against them in the House of Commons on some petty occurrence in China, which perhaps not three men in the whole assembly could properly understand; and having to tender their resignation in consequence of some act which they could not possibly control. This event—the defeat of a Ministry on a China question where there was at least a doubt of its merits—has already happened, and is one which a Ministry carrying on the Government of the nation successfully, and keeping its policy guarded against attack, looks upon with peculiar disfavour. It is enough for them to be called to account for their home policy, which they initiate and control; and the exigencies of party Government demand that they should ever be on the watch so as not expose a weak joint in their armour. But to find a necessity for resignation in some act performed in China, in some petty squabble of trifling interest to the large majority of the people at home, would be galling enough; and the dread of such a contingency accounts for the extreme desire to have everything in China go on smoothly, without any trouble to Ministers, and without in any way imperilling their position.

THE PEKING COLLEGE.

There is something peculiarly gratifying to the human mind in the idea of a College or University. A vast Hall or series of Halls, where learned men consort and diffuse a knowledge of all sciences, all languages, all arts, is eminently fascinating to the imagination. The word "School" is a mean and perhaps rather distasteful word, but the words "College" and "Academy" have a swell and solemnity of sound which commend these strongly to the uninitiated. Hence it is, that all the inefficient and ill-taught crew of charlatans who have found types in the Mr. Creakle and the Mr. Squeers of fiction, dignify their establishments with pompous names, and dub them Academies, and Halls, and Colleges. Of course, in the present day, when pupils at schools are occasionally really taught those branches of science which their parents pay for and their masters profess, this silly prejudice in favour of large words is dying out. Still it is not yet quite eradicated from men's minds; and they are influenced, more than it is pleasant to believe, by the style and title of the Seminaries where their youth are educated. The graceful poem of "The Princess" shows how this idea of founding a College possessed a cultivated and imaginative girl. We recollect with exquisite pleasure how the dream of a University, where women should teach women and the rewards of learning should always take the shape of highly becoming dresses, flitted before the mind of the Princess Ida. The "sweet girl graduates," the "Dowagers for Deans" and the "Prudes for Proctors" are household words with every Englishman who has lived in the Victorian Era. But we must not forget that, though inaugurated under the most charming auspices, the undertaking was a decided failure. An alien and unexpected influence worked the ruin of a scheme which commenced with promises of golden success. Of course love was the master Power which played the Iconoclast, but we have always had a strong impression that the pomposity of the Lady's titles, and the grandiose style in which every thing was conducted, helped Cupid to spoil the pretty sage's paradise. It is needless to say that the calamity which befel Tennyson's heroine seems likely to visit one of the most promising projects which ever emanated from the busy brain of the Wizard of the North, our mysterious Merlin-like Inspector of Customs. The College at Peking was initiated with every prospect of success. It began under auspices that bid fair to insure prosperity. The idea, we have always held to have been one conceived in a happy moment. It commended itself to the common sense of all thinking people. The obvious want of the Chinese people is a course of training in Western Science. The real pioneers of civilization in the East, the Jesuit Fathers, long ago saw this, and they "did what they could." If the China of the present day can be induced to accept the instruction of an age far more enlightened than that which sent out Ricci and Valignan, the happiest results are to be expected. So reasoned the intelligent observer of China and the Chinese, when the scheme of the Peking College was first proposed. It has existed for some time, and what has it done? We really dare not venture to say, but we should like, in the vast and voluminous reports, which emanate from bureaux more or less closely connected with the Customs Service, to find some cursory hint of the progress of a scheme which seemed but a little while ago most promising. Of course we are prepared to be cautioned against impatience of results. We are strongly advised by all the sinologues who have studied the Chinese mind, to prepare ourselves for unusual phenomena, for apparent contradictions, for peculiarities too numerous to be mentioned, and too paradoxical to be understood when they are mentioned. But we confess frankly and freely, that we disbelieve that any Chinaman or combination of Chinamen, will go on for any length of time paying money for benefits they do not understand, and indeed do not see! A college which is likely to command respect from the Chinese, must be an Institution of an eminently practical character. It must have on its staff of teachers persons conversant with the language of China, and not biassed by any peculiar distortions of mind against European modes of teaching. We cannot for a moment imagine that the Chinese Government will go on waiting for five or six years, while their Foreign teachers are themselves being taught! The present system is evidently based on erroneous principles. The Peking College, for the instruction of the Chinese in English literature, has become the Peking College for the instruction of the English in Chinese Literature. If indeed it is a College for the instruction of anybody at all!

THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The tendency of Shanghai is towards the condition of a European city. As its inhabitants grow more numerous and more settled, and the whole place begins to wear the aspect of age, its institutions become more permanent. While people were merely birds of passage disporting themselves for a few years in the Flowery land, everything was transitory. But now-a-days affairs have altered. The term of years which men must now spend in China is so lengthened that there is a very strong desire to assimilate institutions here as far as possible to the permanent standard of the west. It is felt, more and more, that enforced absence from civilized countries compels us to do all in our power to realize civilization and its amenities amongst ourselves. We cannot take a run home every other year; and thus our effort is to make our home on the mud flat where so many years of life must be passed. There are many less favourably circumstanced places than this on the globe, and we are gradually accumulating around us the elements of comfort, entertainment, and instruction, to a degree that almost surprises ourselves. Institutions are arising, and we shall soon be able to name but very few wants that are not fairly supplied.

The community have been fortunate enough, or, are at least on the point of being so, to secure the library belonging to Mr. Wylie. This library, the result of twenty years collecting, is perhaps the most complete in regard to books written by foreigners on China, and to translations from the Chinese, that has ever been made. We regret the circumstance to which we owe the boon, namely Mr. Wylie's approaching departure for England, without any probability of his return. It is, from a public point of view, a misfortune that a sinologue of such varied knowledge and such profound Chinese scholarship as Mr. Wylie, should retire from the scene of his long and valuable labours in the fulness of his acquirements, and the maturity of his powers. But it would have been a double misfortune if his library, brought together after so much patient collection, and so exhaustive of foreign literature on China, had been allowed to be removed from Shanghai, without strenuous efforts being made to retain it. It is very unlikely that any one would take the trouble again to collect such a complete library of works relating to China and the Chinese, even if the works were readily obtainable; but the rarity of many of the works, and the impossibility of obtaining some, confer a very high value on the present collection. It is a matter for congratulation that the Asiatic Society here has agreed to purchase the library on the very moderate terms on which it has been offered by Mr. Wylie. The want of such a library accessible to the public is undoubtedly a drawback, amidst the increasing interest pertaining to all that relates to China; and the frequent necessity that arises to refer to events but imperfectly known, and the scanty records of which can only be discovered with difficulty, shows the desirability of having a comprehensive library to consult. It is a piece of singular good fortune thus by a single arrangement to become possessed of a collection which, otherwise, could not have been brought together for years; and even then, would have required an amount of perseverance and trouble which, we may safely say, would not have been undergone. It will be a credit to Shanghai, both with its residents and with many sojourners who will wish to consult the works, that it has at its command every important book that has been written on China. And the establishment of such a library has only to be made once. At length, people who visit China under the impression that everything that is to be known about the country and its people will be found at the open ports will not be disappointed. We trust, that nothing will occur to prevent the transfer to the Asiatic Society,—which means that the Society will not find any insuperable difficulty in raising the comparatively small amount of money necessary to complete the purchase. The importance of the object speaks for itself, and the liberality of Shanghai towards a valuable institution which is intended to be permanent, will not be wanting.

REVIEW. *

China can have no reason to complain that the flattering degree of attention she is (by some) believed to have commenced, of late, to bestow upon the treasures of European literature and the achievements of European science, fails to meet with a corresponding interest on the part of foreigners, in all that she herself has to unfold. On the contrary, the past few years have witnessed unprecedented activity on the part of scholars throughout the civilized world, in efforts to probe the depths of Chinese philosophy and religious belief, no less than to elucidate whatever has been accomplished in the way of Chinese literature and art; and it is satisfactory to find that in these researches, multifarious as they are, the most distinguished place is occupied by English

* The speculations on Metaphysics, Polity, and Morality, of "The Old Philosopher," Lau-Tsze, translated from the Chinese, with an Introduction, by John Chalmers, A.M. London, Trübner & Co., 1868, Exp. 8vo. cloth, pp. xix., 62.

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names. No longer solely dependent upon the representations of Romish missionaries for knowledge of Chinese matters, the world now enjoys the fruit of labours pursued by a goodly number of able and unfettered scholars, animated for the most part by no other motive than an eager desire for the advancement of learning, and labouring fearlessly under the light of each other's criticism. Such works as Meadows' "The Chinese" and Dr. Legge's unequalled achievement in his translation of the Classics mark the stage to which knowledge has advanced during the few short years that have elapsed since China ceased to be a sealed-up land; whilst every achievement of this kind acts as both a stimulus and a guide for further exertions. The latest addition to the list of important contributions from Chinese lore is the translation of the Tao Tê King by the Revd. John Chalmers, which has appeared within the last few months, and which doubtless owes its inspiration to the cognate work of Dr. Legge. It presents, for the first time, the text of this celebrated but mysterious treatise in an English version, and will accordingly be hailed with unusual pleasure by both scholar and students.

At the same time, the translation which we propose to review must not be too hastily classified with the vast undertaking which Dr. Legge has performed so well. The Chinese Classics is not only a translation executed with remarkable skill, but also a work which, in its voluminous notes and introductory matter, leaves scarcely a single collateral point of history or antiquarian difficulty undiscussed. The aim proposed to himself by Mr. Chalmers has been obviously less extensive, inasmuch as the work before us consists simply in a version of one of the received texts of the Tao Tê King, with an introduction comprising some brief historical and critical details. The impression that is conveyed at the first glance by the comparative smallness of the work probably does scant justice to the vast amount of labour and indefatigable plodding that are entailed by such a task as the translator has set for himself; virtually amounting as it does to breaking ground in a new department of study. Having undertaken the enterprise of rendering, for the first time, into English idiom the verbiage, —cramped, archaic, and ambiguous—in which one of the world's earliest systems of metaphysics is embodied, Mr. Chalmers may well have reasoned with himself that his share of duty ended with the accomplishment of the feat of translation, and that to other hands or to a future time might be relegated the easier task of commentary and elucidation. Hence, with the exception of the few pages of introductory matter, the work before us contains the text of Lao Tsze's speculations and nothing more. To supply in some degree the omission of explanatory matter will be, in part, the object of the following lines.

But in the first place—who was Lao Tsze, and what is the Tao Tê King? This much concerning the philosopher is to be gathered from Mr. Chalmers' introduction; that "we can scarcely be said to know anything of his life. It extended probably over the greater part of the sixth century B. C. Even his name, Lao Tsze,—the Old Philosopher, or the Philosopher Lao,—is probably nothing more than a title of respect. Sze-ma Ts'ien, who lived more than four hundred years after, gives him another name and surname. That Lao Tsze was treasury-keeper or archivist at the Court of the Chow dynasty—that he was consulted by Confucius as a wise preceptor—that he abandoned his official functions under an impulse toward withdrawal from the world—and that, journeying westward beyond the confines of China, he bequeathed to the officer commanding the frontier gate through which he passed, a treatise, comprising upwards of 5000 characters, on Tao and Tê—so much, with some marvellous additions, we learn from the legends collected and handed down by Sze-ma Ts'ien. Whither Lao Tsze went, who in reality received and edited his treatise, these are secrets for which time has preserved no solution. According to Chinese tradition, the earliest re-appearance of Lao Tsze's work may be traced to the period about 175 B. C., when a legendary character called Ho-Shang-Kung inculcated the doctrines derived from the sage's teaching; but we are informed on the high authority of Mr. Wylie (Notes on Chinese Literature, p. 173) that the existing work bearing the designation of Ho-Shang-Kung as editor, is undoubtedly spurious, and that the earliest commentary extant is that by Wong Peih, a philosopher of the third century of our era, and therefore separated by a period of more than seven hundred years from the lifetime of Lao Tsze himself. Notwithstanding the uncertainty, however, that prevails with reference to the historical descent of the text of the treatise in question, it must be admitted there is sufficient evidence in Chinese history and literature to connect the Tao-te-king as we have it to day, with the metaphysical thinker who disturbed the mild self-complacency of Confucius; and we may proceed to glance at the nature of the speculations that are now laid before us.

What, in the first place we must inquire, were the nature and degree of Chinese conceptions regarding the supernatural and man, regarding force and matter, cause and effect, in the sixth and seventh centuries before Christ? At this time, even the most inflexible historical sceptic must admit, a settled Government had existed for many hundreds of years already, in the temperate yet exuberantly fertile regions traversed by the Yellow river. Here a great Empire had indeed been founded, possessing laws and judicature, a revenue system, and a military organization, cultivating a rude but not ineffective system of astronomy, and depicting speech by means of devices which, however much they tended to cramp written symbols within narrow bounds, served at the same time directly and necessarily to produce a marvellous concentration of ideas. Among the people thus already constituted, there prevailed no doubt an active system of religious belief, but of this, unhappily, only a few incoherent vestiges remain to enable a judgment to be formed as to its real character and extent. What we do know is that the material heaven, in the unfathomable depths of its tremendous arch, in its luminaries, its clouds and darkness, its changeful seasons, conveyed to the early Chinese mind the same conviction of a supreme, invisible Power that it taught to the star-gazers of Chaldea, and that it still whispers to the Indian savage in his forest depths. Already there existed the ground work at least of the venerable treaties we now know as the Yih-King—the Canon of the Diagrams or Book of changes, a work in which the earliest Chinese speculations with regard to creative power, supernal rule, and human relations lie hid—a work which the Chinese of all classes peruse with the same constancy, if not with the same fervour as the covenanters devoted to the Bible, and which adumbrates the groundwork of spiritual belief much as the doctrines that Christians hold to are faintly shadowed in the Psalms. It is to these ancient scriptures that we must refer for the clue to the philosophy of Lao Tsze, who drew from them the hints on which he built and expanded his conception of the creative cause. The belief indicated here, (however much obscured and confused by the extraordinary theory of the diagrams or vital numbers, from which the Yih-king takes its name) points to the existence of a great First Cause, impersonal but eternal, containing and giving birth to the twin principles of nature (embodied in light and darkness, masculinity and femineity, action and rest,) whence all creation has proceeded. To this First Cause, the ancient Chinese appear to have given the names of "Heaven" and the "Great Supreme," failing, however, to clothe their conceptions of spontaneous existence in a personal form. If, in the centuries that elapse between the compilation of the Yih-king and the era of Lao-tsze, any philosopher sought to elaborate a more precise conception of the laws of nature and the governance of human thought, his works and his name have equally perished; and Lao Tsze to all intents and purposes takes up the thread of speculation just where it was dropped seven centuries before.

What Lao-tsze's own conceptions were is briefly indicated by Mr. Chalmers in his preface (p. xii). Here he tells us that the philosopher's "highest idea—that which with him takes the place of Deity or the Absolute—is expressed in his opening chapter by Eternal Tao. He strives to describe his idea as the 'sameness' of existence and non-existence—'the abyss of abysses' —'the gate of all mystery';—and subsequently by a combination of negatives and by an accumulation of contraries; (chap. xiv. and xxi.)" In quoting from the verbiage of the first chapter of the Tao Tê King, expressions to define the system which Lao-Tsze preached, Mr. Chalmers is undoubtedly in the right; for this short chapter, comprising in the original only fifty eight characters, is beyond a question an epitome of the philosopher's entire doctrine. Few as are the words of which it consists, volumes have been written in the attempt, not yet proved satisfactory, to unfold the whole of its meaning; and upon the accuracy with which these words are rendered depends the degree of weight to be attributed to a translation of the entire work. The various texts of the "Tao Tê-King," which have been put forth by its successive editors, differ from each other less in the characters actually employed than in the matter of punctuation (a circumstance almost equally important); and the sense of the first chapter in particular depends materially upon the position accorded to breaks in its obscure paragraphs. Of three Chinese editions lying before us, all differ in more or less important particulars with regard to the punctuation (and consequently the sense) adopted; though all, on the other hand, agree in the most essential paragraphs. The two principal versions—that known as the text of Ho-shang-kung, and another edited by Wu-ch'êng, one of the most celebrated scholars of the Sung dynasty—are nearly in accord; the third, produced during the Ming dynasty, differs from both the others. What text, of the five or six accessible ones, Mr. Chalmers has adhered to for the purpose of translation is, by a strange omission, not stated in his work; and no means exist, therefore, of ascertaining whether he has native authority of any kind for the very remarkable change he has introduced by a difference in punctuation involving a notable diversity of sense.

The following is Mr. Chalmers' translation of the first chapter of Lao Tsze's work.

"The Tau (reason) which can be Tau-ed (reasoned) is not the Eternal Tau (Reason.) The name which can be named is not the Eternal Name.

"Non-existence is named the Antecedent of heaven and earth; and existence is named the Mother of all things. In eternal non-existence, therefore, man seeks to pierce the primordial mystery; and in eternal existence, to behold the issues of the Universe. But these two are one and the same, and differ only in name.

"This sameness (of existence and non-existence) I call the abyss—the abyss of abysses—the gate of all mystery."

We regret exceedingly having to impugn the judgment or the accuracy of so competent a Chinese scholar as Mr. Chalmers, but it is impossible to pass over the extraordinary liberty he has taken with the Chinese text in this rendering. To do both the translator and ourselves justice it is absolutely necessary to quote the text of the original, which is as follows, the punctuation being that of Wu Chêng's edition:

道可道非常道名可
名非常名無名天地
之始有名萬物之母
常無欲以觀其妙常
有欲以觀其徼此兩
者同出而異名同謂
之玄玄之又玄衆妙
之門

Leaving a consideration of the first paragraph of Mr. Chalmers' version for later discussion, we take up the second clause, in which, by inserting a full stop after the first character in the corresponding Chinese sentence, he converts the negative particle Wu, and similarly, lower down, the affirmative Yeo, into concrete expressions, which he proceeds to translate as "Non-Existence" and "Existence." A purely philological disquisition would be out of place in these columns; but it would be easy to point out that the character Ming, succeeding in the Chinese text the characters *wu* and *yeo* above-mentioned, cannot possibly be translated "is named"; whilst, moreover, in lieu of transitive signification, it actually occurs in the preceding line of the Chinese text in a materially substantive sense. Mr. Chalmers, indeed, seems to have had a misgiving of his own on the subject, as in a foot note he remarks:—

"This difficult passage is capable of another interpretation, which has been adopted by M. Julien—That which is without a name is the beginning of heaven and earth, with a name is the mother of all things. Therefore he who is always without passion beholds the mystery; and he who always has passions beholds the issues."

Although we are of opinion that neither Mr. Chalmers nor even Prof. Julien does full justice to the sense of the original by translating the word Ming as simply "name," we refrain, as we have already said, from abstruse discussions here; and having presented in Lao Tsze's opening chapter the fundamental idea, as represented by his translators, of his philosophy, we may proceed to a brief examination of its actual character. Tao and Ming, we learn, are the antecedent and mother of all creation; and Ming, (literally, "name"), it is evident, corresponds with the Tê (literally, "goodness" or "beneficent action") of which we further read. But what is Tao? The answer to this question was hastily given by the learned Jesuit, Visdelon, some century and more ago, and his rendering of the character by the term "Reason" has not only lent an unwarrantable designation to Lao Tsze's philosophy, but has obviously warped the judgment of every succeeding translator. The best of all grounds for objecting to Pere Visdelou's rendering is that on which we first of all take our stand, viz., that Tao does not signify and never did signify "Reason" or anything like it. The two primary meanings of the word are "to go forth," "to issue," and hence it came to denote among other things both a "road," and "speech" or "to speak." As regards any connection of the character with the idea of Reason, whether in the sense of the ratiocinative function or of the principle of order, nothing of the kind could exist until the period, nearly two thousand years subsequent to Lao Tsze's era, when the subtle thinkers of the Sung dynasty combined the ideas of Tao and li (理) into that compound term upon which Commissioner Yeh was made, through Mr. Wingrove Cooke, to enlighten Europe. We therefore object to the course Mr. Chalmers has taken in so far giving renewed currency to Pere Visdelou's rendering, by placing the word, Reason in brackets in the first line of his translation, though he rightly abstains from a direct sanction of the phrase; but why, in so important an undertaking as that he has achieved, renounce the advantage of explanation such as might be derived from the labours of Chinese commentators, and for which one looks involuntarily though in vain at the foot of Mr.

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Chalmers' pages? The idea which the Chinese elucidators of Lao Tsze's text seek to draw from the use of the character Tao is this: that in order to indicate the mystery of creation as it appeared to him, to name the unnameable, and give verbal shape to that which is without form and void, the philosopher chose the character Tao; led to this selection, it would seem, by its signification of "to go forth." Thus, in his commentary, Wu Cheng explains the first sentence as meaning. "The Tao [which can be trodden as a path] is not the eternal Tao; the Ming [which can be used as a name] is not the eternal Ming." Others again vary this explanation only so far as to select speech as the signification in which Lao Tsze declares the Tao of his philosophy is not to be accepted. What he really means to assert seems to be that a self existent and eternal principle, the mystery of whose being is not to be fathomed by mortal knowledge, gave birth to all created objects, by developing itself into action, which action he first denominates Ming, and afterwards Te. Quiescence and action—the latter proceeding from the former, and the former self-existent, eternal, impersonal—such we believe to be the idea of Lao Tsze's cosmos. This is plainly stated in his 25th chapter, admirably translated as follows by Mr. Chalmers: "There was something chaotic in nature which existed before heaven and earth. It was still, it was void. It stood alone and was not changed. It pervaded everywhere and was not endangered. It may be regarded as the mother of the Universe. I know not its name; but give it the title of Tau." And further on; "Man takes his law from the earth; the earth takes its law from Heaven; Heaven takes its law from Tau; and Tau takes its law from what is in itself." That the translator of these passages should content himself with indicating Reason as even a possible equivalent for Tao, is nothing less than astonishing.

Tao, therefore, is the great First Cause,—the Heaven of the early Chinese, and absolutely identical with the T'ai Keih or Great Extreme of the Yih King and the later metaphysicians. How creation proceeded from Tao we read in the 41st chapter, where Lao Tsze says: "Tau produced one; one produced two; two produced three; and three produced all things." That is to say, Tao, the quiescent, self-existent, arch-principle of nature, gave birth through Tê, its development in activity, to Yin and Yang, the masculine and feminine cosmic agents; which, immutably linked with Tao, constitute the eternal trinity. The Confucianists, however, join issue with Lao Tsze on this point, and claim for the Yin and Yang a co-eval existence with Tao, such as cannot be rightly expressed by the phrase "produced." Thus in the disquisitions of Hu Jên-chung, a celebrated follower of Chu Hi, the orthodox philosopher exclaims: "One Yin and one Yang—these are called Tao; with the existence of One, there was the (co-eval) existence of Three; and from Three all things have proceeded without bounds."

Yet, notwithstanding the earnestness with which thorough Confucianists have impugned the orthodoxy of Lao Tsze's scheme of creation, or the ardour of the followers of Mencius in attacking his system of ethics, his views are largely acknowledged as being drawn from the actual sources to which Confucius repaired, and as coinciding in their essential bearings with those of the Yih King. It was in the application of theory to the rule of human life that Lao Tsze differed from the teachings of the Apostle of Decorum, whose favourite conception of a perfect man was little higher than that of an individual who would never button his coat on the wrong side, and with whom preciseness was the first and most indispensable of principles. Lao Tsze, the "dragon," as Confucius, —terrified by the vastness of his conceptions—is reputed to have called the sage, soared far above the petty level of etiquette by which Confucius sought (and sought successfully, as History has proved) to restrain his followers from dangerous freedom; and, through his more spiritual view of the problems of life, was led to preach those doctrines of "quietism" and abstraction which are the distinctive features of his system, and which have encouraged the idea of an Indian origin for the whole of his philosophy. The complete absence of personality, however, which is the most striking characteristic of Lao Tsze's idea of the Supernatural, is to our mind a sufficient proof that his theories were projected in complete independence from the essentially material religious speculations of the Hindoos; and even in the one remarkable passage of the Tao-Tê-King, (chap. IV), where, at the conclusion of his definitions of the properties and action of Tao, he winds up by exclaiming; "I know not whose son it is. It appears to have been before God," the use of the words Siang Ti, occurring here, and here alone in the entire work, is rather a proof of Lao Tsze's adherence to the conceptions of the Yih King than of any relationship in idea with the immense mythology of the Vedic system. What Lao Tsze meant to imply by the two words Siang Ti (the first of which signifies shape or form as well as seeming) is, nevertheless, very doubtful; and it is passages like this that the translator should have felt it his positive duty to elucidate with notes drawn from the Chinese commentaries, where in this, as in numberless other instances, valuable explanations are worked out, and *variorum* readings such as should have been at least acknowledged, are supplied.

Still, it must be fully admitted that a great service to literature has been rendered by Mr. Chalmers (however much we may wish he had ventured to do more) by placing the text of Laotsze's writings within the reach of every inquirer; and there can be little doubt that interest in this hitherto neglected department of Chinese study will be greatly stimulated by his labours. The majority of readers will doubtless find with surprise that the Tao-tê-king, notwithstanding the abstruseness of its opening chapters, consists in great measure of practical and pithy sayings, a genuine proverbial philosophy, the constant theme of which is thoughtfulness, moderation, contentment and equity. Thus we read in chap. XLVI, "when the world has Tau (when Tau reigns in the Empire) horses are used only for purposes of agriculture. When the world has not Tau, war-horses are bred on the waste common." Again! "one need not to go beyond his own door to know the world." "Manage your business before it exists (take form)... The tree that fills the arms grew from a slender twig. The castle of nine stories was raised from a mound of earth." All these are maxims intended to illustrate the being and action of Tao, transformed into its beneficent activity or Te, and they may be described as the ethics deduced from Lao Tsze's primary metaphysical conceptions.

In any future enlargement of Mr. Chalmers work, we shall hope to see a historical sketch of the gradual development of the system called Taoism from the simple foundation laid in Lao Tsze's philosophy, through the more far-reaching speculations of Lieh Tsze and Chwang Tsze, to the stage at which, complicated with alchemy and Hindoo mythology, it culminated during the Han and T'ang dynasties, when little remained of Lao Tsze's actual teachings beyond the use of the word Tao itself. Materials for such a study exist in abundance in Chinese literature, and are especially elaborated in the writings of Tsiao Hung, one of the profoundest thinkers of the Ming dynasty. In fact, a History of Taoism, as a separate work, would form a valuable complement to Mr. Chalmers' translation, which we are glad in conclusion to feel able to pronounce, on the whole, a highly valuable production.

SHANGHAI.

It is said to be wholesome for us all occasionally to see ourselves as others see us. But it is not a peculiarly pleasant process, though it is supposed to be a useful one. For instance, it is probably not agreeable to Mr. Disraeli to see his features as they are portrayed by Mr. Teniel week by week, in the pages of "Punch;" but if the saying of Burns be true, it is eminently useful to the Caucasian Champion to see himself so represented, and to look upon his own countenance as it were with another's eyes. It is not gratifying to Mr. Gladstone, we conceive, to hear himself described by Mr. Holden at Sydenham as a baser traitor than Iscariot; yet if the lines above quoted be true, it must be eminently salutary for the ex-chancellor to be so characterized. He is mercifully given an opportunity of seeing himself as he appears to the class of persons of whom the protestant orator is a type.

Now we venture to suggest that the verse of the Bard must be taken in a modified sense. It contains an element of truth, but it does not lack a large admixture of error. To state the case clearly, we may say that it is without doubt good for us to see ourselves as the sensible, and honest, and unprejudiced see us; but to behold our faults grossly exaggerated, and to see an overcharged portrait circulated with all our features out of drawing, results in making us conclude we are exceptionally virtuous and handsome. If an ordinary man is painted like a cyclop, he sees at once he is misrepresented and fancies himself an Apollo or an Antinous. We have been led into the above line of reflection by reading a certain paragraph in the *Hongkong Daily Press* which we copied in Friday's issue. "No place in the world, we are told, is more inclined than Shanghai to do things in a spirit of hot enthusiasm at the outset, and to drop them with astounding rapidity after, like a child with a new toy." And in a previous sentence, the characteristic of the model settlement is said to be "a strange capriciousness." Now we cannot see that facts bear out this statement of our southern contemporary. It seems to us that persistence in a course once adopted, in spite of obstacles and discouragements, is rather the characteristic of Shanghai. We do not deny that in the ancient days of our golden dreams, undertakings were commenced on a scale of magnificence which, in the depressing times that followed, appeared fantastic. Plans were drawn in a style of Oriental splendour which many projectors bitterly regretted; but they were not endowed with a spirit of prophecy, and therefore they cannot be heavily censured for lack of foresight. Still we cannot recollect that the community were ever in the habit of abandoning what they had pledged themselves to do. On the contrary, they generally resolved to put their shoulders to the wheel and to carry through the project as well as they could. Let us take a few instances. The most prominent one that presents itself to us is the new Church. It is likely that the majority of those who have watched Shanghai closely, imagine that the scale on which this structure was planned is too large for the requirements of the place; but they did not abandon the design. They did not drop it like a new toy, directly it became heavy and inconvenient. On the contrary, at considerable sacrifice, and at a most trying time, they resolved to complete the work begun. Another illustration of our position is the Shanghai Club. There is hardly a vicissitude through which this institution has not passed. It has been unpopular on account of the character of its members, ridiculed, on account of the quality of its wine, nicknamed, deserted, "sold up." Still the "strange capriciousness" of the model settlement has worked hard to reform an almost hopeless subject; and at the present hour we have a pleasant, successful, well frequented Club. It would be easy to give many other illustrations of the truth of our position, but these instances selected almost at random are enough. The vigour with which the Gas Company has been "carried through," and the completeness of our Municipal arrangements corroborate our view. It would be well if the same energy and perseverance which has been shown in Shanghai, were employed to guard life and property in the perilous streets that lie beneath the shadow of the Peak of Victoria.

NEWCHWANG.

A heavy fall of snow occurred on the 12th instant; and cold North winds prevailed until the 15th instant, when there was a complete change of temperature; but on the 17th they recommenced, and ice was expected in a few days Our readers will remember the reported wreck of the American barque *Charlie* near the mouth of the Liao, on the night of the 3rd instant; and her abandonment by the Captain and crew. The boat having the Mate on board, was picked up by a junk and taken to Chefoo. It learned that the other one had spoken to the same junk shortly before, and had obtained from it a supply of water. The crew wanted to be taken on board, but the junk people would not have them. The second boat would have been similarly refused, but fortunately had a Chinaman among the crew who explained the state of the case and overcame the objection first raised.

Great anxiety has consequently been felt for the second boat which contained a lady passenger, her two children, the master and four seamen, and which it was feared must have come to grief. We are glad, however, to learn that her occupants have turned up safely at Newchwang in a junk. She was carried down to a bay on the south western shore of Leaotung promontory, when they received every kindness from the natives, and eventually were able to proceed in a large junk to Ying-tsze, where they arrived on the 14th. But the strangest tale is yet to come. To the astonishment of the residents, the *Charlie* herself on the 16th instant, sailed in, in good trim and in good order. She had been left with her anchor down; a high tide on the 15th had floated her; she had been found by some pilots, who had met the inward bound junk and had learned the less. The cargo is believed to be of considerable value, and the vessel is said to have suffered not the slightest harm, and to be in admirable condition. It will be remembered that this barque *Charlie* is the old *Siam*, which was picked up some time ago, abandoned, with a hole in her stern, by the ship *Dartmouth*. In the present instance, she seems to have been abandoned equally hastily.

Mr. Meadows, H. B. M. Consul died suddenly on the morning of the 14th, the cause was a rupture of some blood vessel. He had sold his ponies and firearms, and had, it is reported, obtained one or two years leave of absence. It is hoped, that a stop may be now put to the execution of the insane plan which places the British Consulate half a mile east of the Custom House and the business settlement—a half mile also, which, in wet weather, is completely impossible. The (?) buoys have been removed, but the temporary marks substituted for them are sufficient, and afford great satisfaction. Sales of imports are still dull, but the increase for the entire season is enormous. Thus of grey shirtings, 129,082 pieces have arrived against 36,040 in 1867; of T-cloths 81,820 pieces against 14,220; of English drills 20,837 pieces against 8,695; of lustres 29,835 pieces against 15,404. The importation of nail rod and bar iron has grown from 13,897 piculs to nearly 50,000 piculs. The quantity of opium has but slightly advanced. The decrease in exports is very marked. Beancake has fallen from over 2,500,000 pieces to less than 1,300,000; and peas from about 1,200,000 piculs to less than 900,000 piculs. The plentiful harvest and low price of peas augur a prosperous trade next year; and if no attempt is made to force manufactures on the market, those now in stock may during the winter be worked off profitably. Both the port and the interior of the province enjoy thorough tranquillity.

Our correspondent adds:—We are having extremely cold weather. I wonder whether the climate has anything to do with the strange fact that all the births at this port, either on shore or in the river, have been daughters—ten or more girls—not one boy. Natives complain of the same misfortune. We have arranged for a mail overland during the winter—via Chefoo—where all letters will be forwarded by Wilson, Cornabé and Co.

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YANGCHOW.

We learn that a hitch has occurred in the negociations, which will delay the return of the expedition. The Hweiquan Hoppo has had the temerity to stop another cargo of foreign-owned goods, under the eyes as it were, of our force. Mr Medhurst will now, probably, go up there in person, taking with him a strong expeditionary force. The gun-boats *Slaney* and *Dove*, the *Rodney's* steam launch and the *Faust* were to be in readiness to start this morning. This last outrageous piece of insolence does seem to bear out the Viceroys' excuse that, the Hoppo being appointed from Peking, they cannot control his action. We trust that Mr. Medhurst will raze the barrier, take him prisoner and send him to Peking, consigned to Sir Rutherford Alcock, to be there dealt with. We subjoin a copy of the proclamation which has been issued at Medhurst's request, commemorative of the riot and its consequences.

"Li, by Imperial favour titular Treasurer, recently appointed Criminal Judge of Kiangsu, late Commissioner of Salt; and

Ying, by Imperial favour titular Criminal Judge, Superintendent of Customs and Military Intendant of the Circuit of Soochow, Sung-kiang-fu and Tae-tsang-chow, issue this notification.

We, the Criminal Judge and the Military Intendant, received instructions from the Commissioners of Foreign Trade, Tseng and Ma, to investigate the Yangchow disturbances. On the 15th of the 7th moon, some Yangchow ruffians incited the people to make an attack on the Rev. J. H. Taylor and party, and then, availing themselves of the opportunity for plunder thus afforded, commenced looting the premises; and the reverend gentleman and party, after receiving personal injury, were compelled to make their escape from the place. All this occurred through the incompetency of the Cho-fu and Che-hsien to provide against such an emergency. In accordance, therefore, with the instructions of their Excellencies (Tseng and Ma), both those officials have been dismissed from office, and the leaders of the attack have been severely punished; compensation has been given for the losses sustained, the house has been repaired and put in proper order, and the Rev J. H. Taylor and party invited to return to their former residence. All this simple justice required should be done.

Be it known to all that British subjects have liberty to go into the interior without let or hindrance, as clearly stated in the Treaty ratified by the Emperor and circulated throughout the Empire. Besides giving instructions to the various officials to the effect that if any British subjects beg their protection or seek redress of grievances at their hands, such requests are to be immediately granted, we have also issued this proclamation for the information of all classes. Hereafter should any one insult, hinder or annoy (British subjects) they shall be immediately seized and severely punished. No mercy shall be shown them. Tremble at this!

The above is for general information."

November 22nd, 1868.

The Chinese gun-boat *Tung-Che* was released at about 8 o'clock this morning by Mr. Medhurst's orders, and at about 11 a.m. she steamed down to Chinkiang and after a short delay proceeded on her way to Shanghai. The particulars connected with this release, and with the final settlement of the Yangchow and Hwei-Quan difficulties have not yet transpired. It would seem, however, that the sum of Ten thousand Taels has been handed over to Mr. Medhurst by his Associate Commissioners, as security for the satisfactory fulfilment of such of his demands as have not been carried into effect, and as a guarantee against further exactions on the part of the Hwei-Quan Hoppo. All the demands in connection with the Yangchow outrage have been conceded and carried out. The proclamation has been cut in stone and otherwise circulated: Mr. Taylor's house has been repaired, and he and his party invited to return; those of the rioters against whom there were proofs have been seized and punished, and the full amount of compensation demanded—viz., Tls. 2,000—has been paid. There is a graduate of the name of Koh—one of the ringleaders in the outrage, whose arrest and punishment are guaranteed. He has disappeared, it is said, for the moment; but the Tls. 10,000 will no doubt vouch for his production. It is not yet known what has been done with the Hoppo who flogged and maltreated the shroffs. Mr. Medhurst has doubtless taken such steps as will insure his official degradation. This, however, can only be done through Peking, as the man is to a certain extent beyond the reach of the provincial authorities. The present incumbent of the Hoppoship is evidently determined to follow in the footsteps of his predecessor, and cares as little about Taotais' or Viceroys' letters, as he does about foreign remonstrance. It would be perfectly impossible to prevent his illegal action for the future, without some guarantee; and nothing could be better for this purpose than the Ten Thousand Taels handed over to Mr. Medhurst.

It has been found impossible to get satisfactory proofs against Yen, whom public rumour had credited with being the arch instigator of the Yang-chow riot. This man occupied a very high position, and has considerable influence both in the Capital and the provinces. It would be more than any Chinaman's life would be worth to give evidence against him. Had the riot, however, been purely a Chinese one, he would no doubt long since have lost his button. Mr. Medhurst and the fleet will return to Shanghai at an early date.

26th November, 1868.

MR. T. T. MEADOWS.

The last steamer from Newchwang brings the intelligence of the death of a man, whose reputation as a whole, twelve or thirteen years ago, stood perhaps, higher than that of any member of the British Consular service; and whose ability and vigour were certainly conspicuous amid the possession of diversified antecedents; for whom the first Treaty had found fairly lucrative and honourable posts. As characterised by great general industry, and as gifted with a profound knowledge of the language of the people among which his lot was cast, the name of Mr. Meadows was ever coupled with that of the gentleman who is usually designated as the coming occupant of the Peking Legation; and Mr. Wade himself, in the dedication of his first important work, gracefully acknowledged, in regard to the second point, a superiority in the existence of which many were willing to believe, and which Mr. Meadows himself had already claimed.

Mr. Meadows was born in 1819. His family belonged to Northumberland; when nineteen years old, he proceeded to Munich, where he passed three years in miscellaneous studies, his first intention being we have heard, to enter the ranks of civil engineers. In November 1841, however,—we learn from the minute personal details which he embalmed in his writings,—the announcement of Professor Neumann's lectures, and the hope of attaining an appointment after the close of the war, enrolled him in the class of students of the Chinese language. His expectations were realized, and he reached Hongkong early in 1843, to be told of the Nanking Treaty, and to gaze upon the ratified copies of that renowned document. He became Consular Interpreter at Canton in July 1843. His duties, whilst holding that post, he himself, as was his wont with all work entrusted to him, regarded as most onerous and difficult. In his "Desultory notes" he furnishes particulars as to the despatches and letters, the translating of which devolved upon him; quantity would seem to have been then his chief, test of officiency, but interpreters at the ports during the past nine years, have probably had more laborious tasks. Mr. Bowring arrived as Consul at Canton in 1849, and after that date his subordinate's official duties were supplemented by the aid that the latter furnished to the chief translator of Chinese poetry in the Repository.

Time still was found for the issuing, in 1847, of the "Desultory notes" which, though blemished by egotism, contain information that twenty years ago was undoubtedly useful, and that still deserves the credit of being well arranged and intelligible. Not many copies were printed, and the book is now somewhat scarce. Mr. Meadows' life at Canton was of a most retired character. He craved for knowledge, and by his mental exertion in the pleasant old factories, certainly merited and justified the reputation which he for a short period acquired. In addition to a most persevering devotion to the Chinese tongue, in addition to the study of Manchu, and to the gathering of an acquaintance, more or less thorough, with modern metaphysical and ethical systems, he traversed with rare quickness of comprehension and permanence of recollection, the entire range of contemporary literature. His recreations were few. He engaged in shooting excursions in the adjacent districts, and was sometimes tempted to visit Hongkong or Macao. Those were not the days of luxurious steamers performing the eighty miles in seven or eight hours. The journey in a "fast boat" occupied from two to three days; and there was the possibility of a attack by the murderous pirates who haunted both the estuary and the river above the Bogue. He was, on one occasion, thus assailed in an upper reach, and only escaped death by jumping out of the cabin window and swimming on shore. In 1852, Mr. Bowring proceeded to Hongkong as acting chief superintendent. He offered the position of Chinese Secretary to Mr. Meadows, but the appointment was declined. Mr. Meadows preferred the interpretership at Shanghai. In 1853 he proceeded with Sir G. Bonham in the "Hermes" to Nanking, and accounts of the mission, from his pen, appeared in the *North-China Herald*. Then commenced that sanguine faith in the regenerating powers of the Taipings, which became the most prominent dogma of his political creed. In the following year, he visited the Liuchiu islands, again as a member of Sir G. Bonham's suite; on this occasion, as he himself tells us, the case with which he discussed in the Pekingese colloquial, won for him surprise and admiration. In the commencement of 1855, if we remember correctly, he went on leave to Europe, and there busied himself with the preparation and production in 1856, of the work, to which, in his opinion, the successful establishment of the system of competitive examination was mainly due. On this point he was infatuated. The first proposals on the question were, he avowed, made by him in the "Desultory Notes"; and it was his arguments, when expanded in the mightier second effort, which, he thought, contributed to vanquish all opposition. The estimate of the influence he had exercised was of course exaggerated. His ideas were novel neither in conception nor in exposition. His chief merits were great fullness and minuteness of treatment; to the last he considered himself the apostle of a new scheme of government; and his intention was, when proceeding home across the Northern American continent, to deliver lectures in the Canadas, for the purpose of urging the advisability of Imperial and Provincial services being framed according to the principles set forth in the closing half of his preface. The gem of the book is the eighteenth chapter, dealing with the philosophy, morality, and polity of the Chinese. Since it appeared, no one has written or can write on Chinese ethics without being, consciously or not, vastly indebted to it. The Chinese and their rebellions "was printed mainly at the Author's cost, and numerous copies yet burden the shelves of Cornhill. The author sent copies of the published book to Carlyle and to Mill, and passed an evening with one, and received a complimentary note from the other. The second honour has of late been bestowed on various members of the Reform League; but Mr. Meadows regarded as the most valuable certificate of his literary powers, the few lines that had been vouchsafed to him by the son of the historian of India, one who, despite undignified political squabbles, is the most illustrious of living English metaphysicians. In 1857 Mr. Meadows returned to China, and during that and the following year, he remained in charge of the Vice-Consulate of Ningpo. In 1859 he became temporarily Consul at this port. In 1860 outrages by piratical boats in the Yang-tze below Chinkeang were of constant occurrence; Mr. Meadows, whilst on a shooting excursion accompanied by a foreign servant, came in contact with one of those craft, and his vivid account of the manner in which he defeated and drove into flight his adversary, may be remembered by a few readers of the older journal published at this office.

In April 1861 he entered upon the discharge of his duties at Newchwang. Towards the close of the following year he endeavoured to reach the forests where trappers procure the beautiful tiger skins which, to many, are the most familiar of the products of Manchuria. He altogether failed in the attempt. In 1863, accompanied by a party of armed servants, he tried, in defiance of the provincial authorities, to enter the Corea. He was unsuccessful, but the act, and some attendant circumstances, were reported by Sir F. Bruce to Lord Russell and extracted from the latter a severe reprimand. In 1864 whilst journeying to Peking, at the Shanhai-kuan, the town on the western shore of the Liao-tung gulf, at which the great wall ceases, a revolver attached to his belt was accidentally discharged, and wounded him severely in the thigh. A messenger was at once dispatched to Tientsin, but five or six days elapsed, ere the skill of the late Dr. Ainslie could be availed of. The fracture was admirably reset, and not the slightest limping could be detected by a stranger. On his return, Mr. Meadows, for a short time influenced by advice which had been addressed to him in the capital, renewed his attention to Chinese literature, but the old interest was extinct, and he soon became wearied of the task. His last and largest journey took place in the autumn of 1867. He hoped to be able to penetrate to Tsi-tse-hae. He arrived at the city of Kirin, but shortly afterwards his health gave way, and he was compelled to return without fully accomplishing his purpose. His trade report for the present year will probably be a careful account of this final effort. He arrived in Yingtsze in December of last year, suffering from a painful attack of pneumonia, and he soon came to the resolution of applying for one or two years leave of absence. His horses and dogs were disposed of, and he at one time expected to be able to quit the north during the present month.

Circumstances compelled him to alter his plans, and it was arranged that his departure should be postponed until June of next year. Though his general health seemed good, his life since December last was that of a hermit. During ten months, he certainly did not appear more than three times outside the wall of the Consulate.

Mr. Meadows' official career was not successful. His management of the Shanghai Consulate was not satisfactory; while his opposition to the policy of Sir Fred rick, at that time Mr. Bruce, attracted him unfavourable notice from the Foreign office. Those who care to turn over old blue books will find in the correspondence for 1860, a despatch addressed by him to Lord Russell—in which he argues against the course advocated by the latter, with extreme acridity. Recognising, and with justice, his own superiority to many of his colleagues, he considered that, during Lord Elgin's first mission, too little attention had been paid to his opinions; but the circumstance of contrary views being entertained and given effect to, simply caused him to adhere to his own more determinedly, and to express them with greater emphasis. A man of considerable talent and, in earlier years, of prodigious industry, of very great self-reliance, capable of much forethought, yet liable to a baneful excitement in emergencies.—This probably, taking his entire career in China, will be accepted as a fair verdict on a man who has unquestionably made his mark in the history of British Consuls in China.

NOTES ON CENTRAL AND NORTHERN MANCHURIA.

(Concluded.)

FOOD PLANTS.—Pulse stands first in importance not only in respect of its use as an article of food, but from its nature as an article of export. There are several varieties, large and small, viz. the yellow and black, the Yuen-tsu or French bean, the blue, and also several kinds of small peas of various colours as red, gray and variegated. The yellow bean is crushed into beancake and oil. The black is used for horses and mules, and the blue for food and also for vermicelli the French beans are used for food, the small kind is also used for vermicelli. Pulse is grown in immense quantities wherever agriculture is pursued. They sow it in the begining of May and reap it in October. The straw forms good fodder for cattle.

MILLET.—Next in importance stands Millet. This grain is used for food and also for cattle. There are two species, the tall and short; the tall comprises four kinds, the red, the white, black, and the sweet. The red is that chiefly cultivated, and has large heavy clusters of grain, the white and black are not much used for food, but chiefly prized for their stalks, which are used for roofing, making bridges, walls, articles of furniture, such as frames for boxes etc., etc., and also for fuel etc., The sweet or sorghum from which sugar can be produced is not much cultivated in this quarter. The short Millet includes several varieties, the chief kind is—

KUTZE.—One of the staples of food like Oatmeal in Scotland. It is used in a great variety of ways, and makes excellent porridge, pounded cakes etc., etc, The seed is small like Sago, only golden yellow in colour.

INDIAN CORN.—Is cultivated pretty extensively, and forms an article of food. When there is a surplus it is distilled into spirits like the tall millet.

WHEAT.—The Wheat of this province is all sown in spring, is bearded, and not much valued by the people.

BARLEY.—This serial is also found though not in large quantities. The people manufacture good pearl barley.

POTATOES.—Are indigenous, but though good are not extensively used.

OPIUM.—This article demands more than a passing notice, not only from its bearing upon the moral welfare of the Chinese, but also upon the commercial interests of Foreigners. A few years ago it was a stranger to this quarter of the world; but now is rising with great rapidity into ominous and terrible significance. We

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found the Poppy under cultivation, not only in eastern Mongolia, but also everywhere in that level portion of country which lies within the link or bend of the Soongari, on past Ashehoh to Long. 128° Lat. 46° and down to within a few miles of Kirin. In some places it had been grown for several years, in other places for only two or three, and in some just commencing. Natives told us, that it was much more profitable than pulse or any grain, that the proportion was as 24 is to 14, that 10 *mow* of land yielded say 14,000 to 15,000 *cash* when sown with Millet; and that it brought from 24,000 to 25,000 *cash* when laid down for the poppy. They knew well that its cultivation was illegal but said the mandarins winked at it, on the reception of a sum of money or a gift in kind. There is thus great reason to fear that it will spread all over the country. The prices varied from 350 *cash* to 500 *cash* per oz.; but we were told in several separate places that it could be bought much cheaper in Autumn when new, that at that season "it could be procured for 200 to 250 *cash* per oz," or from Tls. 210 to Tls. 270 per chest. They said it was better and not adulterated like the foreign Opium which reached them. They export it to Pekin, and westwards; as might be expected its effects upon the population were most melancholy. Farmer's sons, and the majority of the young men in almost all grades, including waiters at Inns, were addicted to it. We found people in all stages of use, some just beginning, some in full vigour of smoking, and others who had smoked it to the point of repentance, but who now found its mastery and were its remorseful slaves. We were constantly asked about a means of cure, and in one case a man followed us almost in tears, clinging to the cart and would not believe that we had no remedy. Sad and awful is the havoc this drug is making in China, and we have not seen the end of it, nor even its culminating point. The worst is coming. It is now produced in Szechuen, Shensi, Shansi, Mongolia and Manchuria; the Mandarins are corrupt, and indeed interested in its success; every year more land is laid down, the vice is increasing, reaching the poorer classes, and even woman. The habit is as a rule incurable when it has reached a certain point. Ninety nine in every hundred thus stand before us doomed men, the majority sure of death within 20 years. What a sight—like some dreadful tide of destruction slowly rising over the people. What good can come of money made from the misery of our fellow men?

INDIGO.—Previous to the introduction of the Poppy, Indigo formed a very favourite and important item in the crop raised by the farmer. So far removed from markets, roads so bad, carriage so expensive, it presented an article which could be compressed into small bulk, and secure a large return either in money or goods. Hence, it was greatly cultivated; and formed the chief article of export from certain distant quarters. I have no reason to believe that its production has diminished since the poppy has afforded them a yet more profitable investment, and there are those who think that the latter will only add to their incomes and enable them to purchase more foreign goods. Were Opium a safe article, this would hold good, but as it demoralizes the growers and those around them, it cannot be a benefit. Whatever injures a people must injure commerce in all its relations.

TOBACCO.—This plant is grown very extensively in all directions throughout the province, but especially in the centre and east. The natives thoroughly understand the best methods of cultivation, and pay great attention to it. The soil suits it well, and the consequence is that Manchurian Tobacco is famous all over China, and exported in great quantities. The most famous is that produced in the neighbourhood of Kirin. Here we found the leaves of extraordinary size—some about 24 inches in length and eight inches broad at the widest part The next in pre-eminence is that which comes from Ninguta on the north of Corea; and the third in point of quality is grown at Hun-chun near Poissiet. This, with Indigo and Opium, is another of the productions on which the sellers depend for ready money and southern goods. The history of Tobacco is very curious, showing how rapidly a narcotic of this description can spread. It is not indigenous. Originally, about 270 years ago it came from Japan to Corea; from Corea it was introduced into Manchuria. When the present Manchu dynasty ascended the throne they introduced it into China, and now there is hardly a man in the 18 Provinces who does not use it Doubtless, the Portuguese or the Dutch introduced it into Japan, as we know the former did into the East Indian archipelago, and the latter into Java, so that the Chinese are also indebted to the west for this article. This shews how remarkably temperate the Chinese people must have been. Tea from ancient times appears to have been the only stimulant in general use. Whiskey was used, especially in the northern half of the Empire as we find from their novels, but not in any very prejudicial way.

PROBABLE MINERAL WEALTH.—It will be observed that the hills in this province run in the same direction, and exhibit the same outward characteristics, as those in the Southern Provinces, and Shantung. The probability therefore is, that they contain the same Minerals. No one has tested this experimentally, as the abundance of wood provides easy fuel, and manufactured Iron from Southern Provinces can be had at comparatively moderate rates. But, various minerals have been discovered wherever people have been compelled to seek for them. Coal has been found in two localities, on the banks of the Bureyra river on the north all along the sea coast, and on the east to the north of Possiet. Gold is found in some of the rivers near Kirin, and on the Usuri, and also on the Sea Coast. Precious stones, such as Agates, Cornelians, Onyxes and other varieties, are found in considerable numbers on the east of the Usuri. Plenty of Iron and Coal is found in the hills adjoining the Southern Province, so that everything points to the conclusion that the mineral ores are varied and rich.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.—Agriculture, and branches bearing upon it, such as Wrights, Smiths, and the indispensable retail trade in the towns, absorb almost the entire population. The only manufactures we saw were the manufactures of bean cake, the expressing of oil; and the distilling of spirits. This last is esteemed an economical way of using up their surplus Millet and Indian corn; and is very extensively carried on. We came upon some huge distilleries covering a large area of ground, employing a good many men, and supporting huge colonies of pigs. Distilling was objected to by some of the first Emperors of this dynasty as a waste of food; but it has outlived all interdicts, and is more flourishing than ever. The distillers carts are worth looking at, the mills are magnificient, and the carters like their profession. The means of conveyance is curious. They carry the whisky in huge wicker baskets lined with paper. The baskets are squat shaped, and several are carefully roped on each cart. Thus, they rattle safely over hill and valley and through stream and swamp.

THE FAUNA.—The Fauna are sufficiently startling to those who have not previously enquired into the subject. The true Bengal Tiger abounds in the forests and reigns dominant there, we were fortunate though in not seeing any of them, but one day being benighted in a forest, and having arrived at the Inn about 11 o'clock at night, mine Host, told us that "God's blessing had been on us, for a few days previously a young tiger had attacked a cart and attempted to drag away one of the Mules in broad daylight." Natives are often carried off by them; and it is reported that several Russians have in this way mysteriously disappeared. They are of the same species as the Bengal Tiger, and reach a great size, averaging about 9½ feet to the root of the tail. Their finely striped skins are highly prized, and judging from the immense number annually exposed for sale in the chief towns there must be no lack of these brutes among the hills. They are found so far as 51° N. and often go as far as 55° in quest of food. The black bear also infests these forests, and with the tiger is a great terror to the natives. Panthers are also very common. The Pole-Cat and Weasel are found in all quarters. The Fox is found everywhere; in more retired places Wolves abound, and we had the pleasure of seeing one almost every other morning for a time. Wild Boars are found in several places, and their flesh is highly esteemed. On the North of the Soongari near Son Sing at one of the places we visited, Sables were found, and we had abundant proof of this for some of the common men had caps trimmed with Sable skin. They described to us the habits of the animal and method of capture. Deer are plentiful and of several kinds, such as the Stag, Antelope and etc. Ground and Tree Squirrels are common. Rabbits and Hares were also seen. Bats of various Wing are common. The Hedgehog is also found here as well as in Shantung. We have met it in both places, thus invalidating assertions which have been made that it did not exist in this quarter of the world.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS comprise the Horse, Mule, Ass, Ox, Sheep, Pig, Dog and Cat. The Horse is small and hardy, the Mule wonderful in its endurance, and is a finer animal than those in Spain. The Ass is like our own; the Ox like Highland cattle—a larger kind is used in Agriculture. Sheep have large heavy tails and are dull beasts. The Pig, with black long snouts, are the very picture of ugliness; the common dog, in shape like our own Shepherd's Dog,—in barking, demonstration terrible, in courage, *nil*. The cat is like English cats.

SHEEP are few, contrary to our expectations; indeed on the North of the province and beyond the Soongari we did not meet one; pigs being more prolific, more easily fed and better fitted for roughing it in the extremes of temperature.

OF BIRDS.—There are considerable variety. There are several species of Eagle; not a few kinds of Hawk. Several varieties of Owl. In less retired places are Pheasants, red-legged Partridges, Quails, Grouse, and Turkey Bustards. Small birds are very plentiful in the copses, and not a few singing birds of familiar song, especially North of the Soongari, such as thrushes, finches, (bull-finch among the rest,) linnets, tits, hammers and buntings. Water-fowl of endless variety and countless numbers frequent the rivers and marshes, such as wild-geese, ducks, teal, snipe, cormorants, heron, cranes, gulls. North of the Soongari we met the lapwing or pee-wit. Sitting in the cart when we first heard its cry, we jumped out and saw the bird alight—followed it, and then others rose and enacted in this strange land the scene so familiar on the Moors of Ayrshire. They flew round overhead with their well-known sweep, at once, crying, threatening, and alluring as in other lands. The cries of the Curlew and the Plover also broke the solitude, and aroused crowds of associations in our minds. Ravens and Jackdaws were common. Swallows are everywhere, and the elegant Swift is often seen circling round some Pagoda or such eminence. The Cuckoo "that elegant spirit of the wood-land air" was very common. One kind with a bushy tail which went like a wagtail greatly interested us. It was an extremely pretty bird and its call was the first thing heard in the morning, and continued through the whole day, enlivening the scene. The laughing dove was also met with, and it was amusing to hear the bird running over its well known formula of Kwang-Kwan Haou-Kkhwka—i.e. "good success solitary man" as you went through the wood, so discordant to the other sounds, like the laughter of a fool in an oratorio.

FISH.—Fish are plentiful in the Rivers; such as trout, carp, perch, pike, eel and salmon. This last is very important. The natives catch it in considerable quantities in season, and the tribes on the north Sansing prepare the skins for making summer clothing, which when properly manipulated and embroidered, look very pretty. We found some strange fresh water shell-fish, a one spout fish.

REPTILES, such as snakes, lizards, adders &c, are common, frogs are ubiquitous; and insects of many kinds (1,000 species the Russians say) swarm in innumerable clouds to the annoyance of man and beast.

THE FLORA greatly interested us, not from its gorgeousness, nor from its freshness, nor from its variety, but by the irresistible attraction of finding, in this far distant country, numerous home plants in such home like places. On the prairie grounds we found the grassy plain studded with innumerable dandelions, often grand in their size and beauty. At this early season, on the hill sides, we found the wild tulip in immense numbers in all directions. Amongst the woods we met the wild geranium, blue pimpernell, foxglove, ferns, borage, etc. In the valley we found whole fields of cowslips, buttercups and the "crow-foot, earlybell etc" In the low grounds were crowds of sedges; and the iris, generally blue, but sometimes yellow. Here and there we encountered varieties of the Scotch thistle, and several times, as on the banks of the Soongari, we met it growing in all its beauty, raising its head in pride above all its compeers like some stalwart Highland chieftan in full costume, among the languid sons of China. Everywhere in hill and steppe, wood and glen we found the dockwood, soldier grass, common thistle, etc., etc. In two places we met the nettle—first, on the banks of the Soongari close by a cottage, and next in the forest to the south of Kirin. The aborigines use it to make ropes like hemp. On our return journey the wild-roses began to open, and soon we were regaled day by day with a profusion of rose-blossoms everywhere along the roadside. Like the flowers, the trees were more interesting from their well known features than from any remarkable peculiarities. Wherever we went we found five or six varieties of the willow tree, two or three species of the oak, also the elm, birch and maple. The silver-birch, so well named, with its beautiful bark often imparted a brilliance to the dark woods, like a well arranged piece of colouring in a sombre picture, or a lightsome fairy among a common crowd. One tree unknown to Great Britain, but common to the North of China, abounded everywhere. I refer to the Salex Polaris, a tree not unlike a poplar in appearance and size, sometimes called the Chinese poplar, and which is greatly esteemed by the natives. We found the mistletoe in widely separated places, at Moukden, at Kirin, also north of the Soongari.

NORTHERN MANCHURIA.

BOUNDARIES AND EXTENT.—This province, called Tsi-tsi-hai or more generally Hich Soong Kiang by the Chinese, is bounded on the north by the Amoor, on the east and south by the Sangari, and on the west by the Nonni and Mongolia. Its area is 195,000 square miles. There appear to be only two cultivated regions in this province viz., that in the valley of the the Nonni, and along the banks of the Sangari. In the former we have the cities of Tsi-tsi-hai (or Pu Kwhe) and Mergen, and in the latter the town of Hu-lau and several villages of greater or lesser importance. The other portions are in their natural wild condition. We travelled about 90 miles in this district on the north of the Sangari, and found villages few and far separate, people scarce, and only patches round their dwellings under cultivation. The soil appeared excellent, only waiting the spade of the settler to yield an abundant harvest. In some places prairie ground, dotted with herds of cattle carefully tended, extended as far as the eye could reach, and at other times mountains rose in succession far on towards the north. The Climate, Fauna, Flora and general productions were the same; only allowance being made for their more northerly latitude.

THE FUTURE OF THE COUNTRY.—Estimating Leau-tung approximately at 60,000 square miles, Kirin 135,000, Northern Manchuria at 195,000; this gives us an area of 390,000 square miles or two hundred and forty nine millions six hundred thousand square acres. If you add to this the country of Eastern Mongolia which lies in the same latitudes, you have a territory nearly equal to the half of China Proper. Possessed of a good climate, fertile soil, and mineral resources, and good Harbours, by far the greatest portion of it as yet hardly touched by man, who can doubt but a great future lies before it? One thing is obvious, it is clearly intended to receive and support the overflow of the Chinese population in the north of China, for many years to come; and when it is properly opened up, and attention directed to its minerals it must, together with Corea, rise into one of the most important districts in this quarter of the earth, and play an important part in the history of the world. Who shall rule over it? The Russians are ardently aiming at ascendancy. They have not only taken all the country by the east of the Usuri, but have now established a Telegraph on its banks down to Port May. Nor is this all. A steamer has been placed on the Usuri which makes one trip per week as far as the Lakes King-ka, and they intend to place another steamer in the river "Sin fun" to ply to Poissiet, so that next year—if not already—they will cut off the long bend of country and have only a few miles of land of conveyance between Poissiet and Central Asia. They have also invited over a number of Coreans, who are now staying on the northern side of Tu-men river, and they are clearly intent on cultivating the good feeling of the inhabitants of that fine peninsula. Well, did they grant the same freedom of trade and missionary ent rprize it would not be such a calamity; but as it is, it certainly would be a pity to see such a fine and extensive territory fall into the hands of those who would monopolize it to themselves. Meantime, it is sad to know that there is not one Protestant Missionary settled in the whole of Manchuria.

Yours etc.,

ALEXANDER WILLIAMSON.

Chefoo, 3rd Nov., 1868.

Law Reports.

H. B. M. SUPREME COURT.

Nov. 27th, 1868.

Before Sir ED. HORNBY,

And Messrs. G. A. Lindsay, J. E. Stewart, F. G. White, J. Gilfillan, J. P. Tate,—(Jury.)

PRIMROSE *v.* DESLANDES.

Claim for Tls. 3,500.

Mr. Hannen for plaintiff.
Mr. Harwood for defendant.

Mr HANNEN said this action was brought by his clients against Captain Deslandes—first for negligence in inspecting opium, which he was employed to inspect—secondly for a mistake on his part in regard to fees which he was entitled to charge. The first part of the action amounted simply to this,

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His clients paid Captain Deslandes to inspect opium, and he either inspected it negligently or guaranteed it to be of a quality which it did not possess. When it was rejected by the parties to whom Primrose & Co. sold it, the latter sent for Captain Patridge, who inspected it and found it was not first class. Captain Mackenzie, of the *Ariel*, gave the same verdict. He would read the certificates, signed by Captain Deslandes (certifying that he had inspected 70 chests and that they were all best quality) though he would produce them afterwards in evidence. The opium remained on board the Receiving Ships, and was sold by Primrose and Co. on various occasions, but always rejected. At last, when they found out what was the difficulty, they sold it for what the Chinese would give for it. So far as the first point went, he would prove that Captain Deslandes was retained to inspect the opium; that he did so and certified that it was best quality; but it proved the quality was not best, and, in consequence, a certain loss ensued to his clients. It would be for the Jury to say whether he (Mr. H.) proved his statements. If they found he had done so, his clients would be entitled to a verdict. The second portion of the case hinged on a point of custom, of which he (Mr. H.) was of course personally ignorant; he could only speak from what he had been told. He was told that a man purchasing opium received from the seller a certain scale allowance, and in return paid shroffage—which he could pay at his option either in a ball of opium or its equivalent in money. The charge was supposed to equal $3. In regard to this opium, his clients bought it on Captain Deslandes inspection; so soon as it was weighed and inspected it was passed to their account; and what Captain Deslandes had to do was to give them their choice whether they would pay him a ball of opium or $3. Instead of that, he took a ball of opium, worth Tls. 5, gave Captain Mackenzie of the *Ariel* $3, and kept the opium. If this were the case, if Captain Deslandes did thus take his clients' property, he would be liable to an action for trover. He clearly ought to have debited Primrose and Co. with shroffage, and given them their choice how they would pay it. It was out the province of Captain Deslandes to choose. He was entitled to make a charge but not to take a ball of opium instead of making a charge. So there was a difference of at least Tls. 2 between what he did charge and what he should have—

The JUDGE.—But is a ball of opium really worth Tls. 5?

Mr. EZEKIEL—about Tls 2.

Mr. HANNEN had misunderstood his instructions. His instructions were that it was worth $5. His argument, then, was that once the opium was passed, it became the property of his clients; it was sold subject to Capt. Deslandes' inspection, and the latter ought to have handed Primrose and Co. their property. It was not necessary to go further into the case. A correspondence had passed between himself and Capt. Deslandes in regard to the state of the opium, which he would lay before them by and by. This went to explain the delay in getting rid of the opium, and brought the affair down to the time of the actual sale.

JOHN A. PRIMROSE.—I am a merchant in Shanghai, I remember buying from Messrs. Vassenjee 25 chests of opium stored on board the *Ariel*. I bought it as first class Malwa opium. I did not receive a contract note. I never heard that it is customary for Parsee brokers to give a contract note. I received an inspecting order from the sellers, and wrote this note (read) desiring Captain Deslandes to inspect very carefully as I should accept nothing but first class drug. I was sent for on the same day to go on board the *Ariel*. I went. Captain Deslandes said he had some trouble in selecting the drug; that they would not show it; but if I insisted on a contract, I could get the drug. I left with Captain Deslandes and went on board the *Emily Jane*. I told Captain Deslandes if he would not accept the Opium offered, he should write to me. About half past three I received a note (handed in), saying that he could not pass the Opium shown, as first class; although the sellers agreed to allow a reduction. I wrote to Mr. Pestonjee. On the same afternoon he called and said he would give other drug. I received the following certificate from Captain Deslandes (certifying that he had inspected 25 chests first class drug). Captain Deslandes called that afternoon. He said he had passed 25 chests, and that it was the best Opium in Shanghai. On the 25th May I bought 15 chests from Messrs. Sassoon, through Mr. Mody a Parsee broker. I bought it also as first class drug. I wrote to Captain Deslandes a similar letter to the previous one. On the same afternoon Captain Deslandes called, and remarked that he had selected 15 of the best chests on board the ship; that there was no better Opium in Shanghai. He sent me certificate (handed in.) About the end of June I bought a third lot, from Messrs. Sassoon, also as first class Opium. I wrote to Capt. Deslandes to inspect it. He gave me a certificate, and again came on shore and made remarks in regard to the excellence of the Opium. Mr. Birt was present on some of these occasions. The Opium remained on board the receiving ships. The custom is, in case of sale, to give a note to the buyer instructing the Commander of the Opium ship to show him it. When it is passed, I note it as sold. I sold the Opium on the *Ariel* 8 or 10 times, subject to inspection. Those sales were cancelled; the reason given being that the Opium was of inferior quality, and the Chinese Inspector would not pass it. I also sold the 15 chest lot, on board the *Emily Jane*, 2 or 3 times. The same thing occurred; the Opium was rejected. The same thing occurred in regard to the 30 chest lot. I produce an extract from my books showing the actual loss on the Opium. It was hard cake Opium.

To. Mr. HARWOOD. I bought it at Tls. 485. I wont swear that was the market rate; nor that it was Tls. 10 below it.

The JUDGE said the market rate had nothing to do with the case. All the Inspector had to do was to guarantee first class drug.

Mr. HARWOOD wished to show that, if Mr. Primrose bought the opium at Tls. 10 under market rate, he must have known it was inferior.

The JUDGE said that did not affect the case. Capt. Deslandes duty was simply to inspect properly.

Witness Continued:—I had same conversation with Capt. Deslandes on 20th May. He said he could not accept the lot as first class drug, I do not remember his saying it was coarse in cake. I did not tell him not to say on the certificate that it was coarse. I saw it afterwards. I only knew that it was hard cake from what I was informed.

Mr. HARWOOD here asked witness who were associated with him in the transaction.

Mr. HANNEN could not see what this had to do with the case. He objected to the question.

The JUDGE would not allow the objection, because he could not see to what the question would lead; but the witness would have a perfect right to decline to answer it if he thought proper. He was not obliged to disclose a trade secret.

Witness continued.—Mr. Birt has an interest in the transaction—as my partner This is a partnership transaction. I cannot remember how much under market rate I sold the Opium.

The JUDGE could not see what this had to do with the case.

Mr. HARWOOD wished to show that the plaintiff was aware the opium was coarse in cake.

The JUDGE.—But, Mr. Harwood, in what position do you put your client? You make him, a paid inspector, a man trusted by the community, a party to a fraud.

Mr. HARWOOD dissented. The opium was of best quality, but coarse in cake; and for that reason the Chinese refused it.

The JUDGE said this appeared to imply collusion. If the line of defence was that Mr. Primrose knew the quality was bad, and that both he and Capt. Deslandes agreed to call it good.

Mr. HARWOOD said the opium was not bad. He would prove that it was of the best quality, but coarse in cake.

Witness continued.—The drug was refused on account of its inferior quality. I cannot remember when I accused Mr. Deslandes of neglect. I employed Messrs. Mody and Pestonjee, and one Chinaman, as brokers in selling it. I dont recollect whether it was on a falling or rising market that it was rejected. I have the men who refused the drug, as witnesses. I forget their names They are all Chinese.

To Mr. HANNEN.—In alluding to Captain Deslandes having said that he could not pass certain opium, I alluded to the batch which he refused to pass. He remarked with reference to the second batch, that it was the best in Shanghai. I dont deny that there are other persons interested in it; but I decline to divulge trade secrets. I have had a conversation with Captain Deslandes in regard to his taking a ball from each chest. I paid Captain Deslandes at Tls. 2 per chest for inspection. I did in three lots. Captain Deslandes has not debited me with any amount for shroffage. He has not credited me with any sums received since on account of shroffage.

To Mr. HARWOOD—I have not had any transactions with Captain Deslandes for three years.

To Mr. HANNEN.—Captain Deslandes knows that I am not well posted in the opium business.

WM. BIRT.—I am a partner in Primrose and Co. I remember purchasing opium in July. I dont remember what was said exactly, but recollect something about its being the very best to be got in Shanghai. I frequently heard Captain Deslandes say it was the very best. I do not remember Deslandes saying anything about hard cakes.

D. PATRIDGE.—I am Captain of the receiving-ship *Berwick Walls*. As an opium Inspector I should have to receive Tls. 20 for inspecting 10 chests. We have no shroffage in our ship, as far as I am concerned. There is a shroffage among the native constituents. The seller of the opium ought to get the shroffage which is paid by the buyer, the uniform price may be said to be Tls. 2 per chest. The seller will either get a ball of opium or Tls. 2. It is optional. Very seldom a ball is worth more than Tls. 2. The number of balls in a chest varies about 10 at times, of course this reduces the size. There is a scale allowance for shroffage of Tls 12. Its history is too long to be told here, it is an advantage to the buyer to compensate for the shroffage. When shroffage has been paid in a first sale, there is none charged on a second sale. About Sept. 8th, I inspected some opium on board the *E. Jane* and *Ariel*, I inspected 5 chests on each ship. This is my certificate of Inspector-ship and letter to Messrs. Primrose and Co. stating it was not first quality drug.

To Mr. HARWOOD.—I know it was mixed drug by a black colour which it revealed when cut open. The drug was good, but coarse. The drug would not have become so coarse from simply handling. The Chinese do refuse such on full markets, and take it readily on a rising market. I boiled it down on board the *Berwick Walls*. I only inspected 5 chests I think the Chinese will squeeze a green hand. I think they would get more out of Mr. Primrose than out of an old hand. It would deteriorate from being kept so long. Weighing opium does not improve it. I would not like to buy opium that had been weighed too often. All buyers refuse it at times for that reason. When I saw it, it was hard, it appeared to have been soft. Both boiled to good drug, it touch 99, the best is 100 touch.

To Mr. HANNEN.—I would have refused it on account of the cakes. I would not have bought it unless I got a large allowance.

To COURT.—I would not have returned them as best quality if I were employed to purchase them. I would have objected on account of the cakes.

R. PESTONJEE sworn.—I am a general broker, I had a deal of experience in opium business. On the 20th May last, I bought 25 chests for Primrose and Co., I was on board the *Emily Jane* when Mr. Primrose came. I did not hear any remarks from Primrose to Deslandes about inspecting. I have attempted to sell some of the 25 chests and had them repeatedly rejected by the Chinese, on account of the coarseness of the cakes. I do not recollect when they were first rejected; it might have been a month after the purchase. The market was falling at the time. On the second occasion that I went on board the receiving ship to see after the weighing of the drug, Mr. Walworth, plaintiff's book keeper was with me; Mr. Ezekial did object to our going below to see after the weighing. After about a quarter of an hour we were allowed. I had settled the deduction of Tls. 18 per chest with the buyer. He boiled 5 chests and found sand in it, and that it had been mixed, and he consequently refused to take delivery, and threw up the transaction. On a subsequent occasion Mr. Walworth again accompanied me on board to see about weighing the drug after it had been boiled. We were not allowed. It was inspected by one Letai; after he had cut one or two cakes, he complained that it had been mixed, and he likewise declined to have anything to do with it.

To Mr. HARWOOD.—I do not understand what they meant by mixed, the Chinese said it was sand, Capt. Deslandes said it was skin, I cannot testify myself, as I did not examine the opium. I eventually sold 10 chests to a Chinaman at Tls. 493 for shipment to Hankow. The market was expected to open at 495, but I was commissioned to purchase this lot without particular regard to price, as it was wanted. I did not advise the purchaser that it was good. I was ordered to buy a good drug and I did so. It was not very soft. If there is any neglect in packing opium it would get coarse; but the weighing does not affect the quality. I do not know why brokers object to weigh more than 5 chests out of each 20.

To Mr. HANNEN.—Opium is weighed after it has been inspected and passed.

Captain MACKENZIE.—I am Master of the Receiving ship *Ariel*, I remember Primrose and Co. purchasing 25 chests of Opium from my ship. I saw it. I sometimes inspect, but not very often. I would not have given a certificate like this given by Captain Deslandes, for the Opium in question. I would have passed it as best quality, but not first class drug. I would not have given a certificate like Captain Patridge's either. I would not give 2 catties reduction on that Opium. The Inspection fee is Tls. 2 per chest. No shroffing is charged on a re-sale.

At this point Mr. HANNEN mentioned the difficulty he had experienced in getting the witnesses to give any information on the subject. Even after they had been subpœnaed, they had shown the greatest reluctance to give him any information as to the nature of the trade that would guide him to conclusions; they seemed determined to keep all, save those who make a fee at every turn of the proceedings, in entire ignorance of the nature of the Opium trade. The learned Counsel quoted an instance in which one witness (Capt. Patridge) when questioned for information, coolly asked whether, if he were seeking legal advice, it would be given him gratuitously.

Examination continued.—In the re-sale of the 25 chests, one of the purchasers did offer shroffage, and I refused it. There was no scale allowance. A buyer chooses his own Inspector. I know these 25 chests were frequently offered to the Chinese, and rejected because the cakes were [illegible].

To Mr. HARWOOD.—The drug was [illegible], but the appearance was against it. Br[illegible] would not give the same for handled drug as they would for sealed. Handling deteriorates it, that is, if the market is flat. The greatest reduction is two catties. It was soft from the season. Handling and too much weighing will flatten it and make it coarse. It also loses weight by being kept. I think that a regular opium merchant would sell better than a chance speculator.

To Mr. HANNEN.—I have always been under the belief that the ball goes to the inspector. Opium is not weighed until it is accepted.

YUK-SING.—I remember buying 10 chests of opium from the *Ariel* for Primrose and Co. It was coarse and of middling quality. I consider the difference between it and first quality drug to be about eight or nine taels per chest.

To Mr. HARWOOD.—It was good drug; there was no sand when it was boiled; the defect was in the shape, and in its being a little coarse.

To the COURT.—It was not best quality opium.

Several other native witnesses were called whose evidence was confirmatory of the above, and this closed the case for the plaintiffs.

The evidence for the defence will be given in our next issue.

The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiffs, leaving it to the Judge to assess damages. They found however that Capt. Deslandes acted in accordance with the custom of the port in taking a cake of opium as shroffage from each chest he inspected. But at the same time they thought the custom in this respect was unjustifiable.

MIXED COURT.

Before R. J. FORREST, Esq., and CHEN.

November 27th, 1868.

WILKINSON & Co. *v.* SANKEE.

A summary of this case was given in our paper of the 14th instant. We subjoin the judgment at length.

Messrs. Wilkinson and Co., on September 5th, 1868, bought through Torckler and Co., 35 bales or 525 pieces American Drills of the (M M in a triangle and D below) chop. These goods are sold on the market by the chop mark as containing 40 yards in the piece. They were so purchased by plaintiff. It is never the trade custom to have the goods opened before purchase, unless evident signs exist on the bales that they have been cut or maltreated. In the present instance the bales were inspected for sea damage and passed as sound. The bales had never been in the actual possession of defendant, but had been purchased by him in the godowns of Frazar and Co., and sold to plaintiff from those godowns Plaintiff sent the goods to Hankow where they were opened. Mr. Major sends certificate that they were 1½ yards short of the customary length (40 yds.,) and had consequently to be sold at a loss. The goods were measured by Mr. Major in the presence of witnesses. Sometimes these American goods exceed 40 yards by some inches, and are sometimes less by a like amount. Defendant does not deny the loss in length, but advances that, as he never had actual possession of the goods, he is not liable for the loss in price, and that he gave no warranty with them. Now if there be no express warranty the common law in general implies none. Its rule is unquestionably both in England and America "caveat emptor," let the pur-

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chasers take care of their own interests (Parsons law of contract p. 461.) In the present case there is no warranty; the goods were bought by the chop mark and the seller guaranteed no particular size or weight. They were formally inspected in the interests of the buyers, and accepted by them. I do not therefore hesitate to apply the rule "caveat emptor," more especially as there is no suspicion of fraud on the part of the vendor. Parsons, Law of contracts, says. "This rule is apparently severe and it sometimes works wrong and hardship; and it is not surprising that it has been commented upon in terms of strong reproach, not only by the community, but by members of the legal profession; and these reproaches have in some instances been echoed from tribunals which acknowledge the binding force of the rule. But the assailants of this rule have not always seen clearly how much of the mischief apparently springing from it arises rather from the inherent difficulty of the case. As a general rule, we must have this or its opposite; and we apprehend that the opposite rule—that every sale implies a warranty of quality—would cause an immense amount of litigation and injustice. It is always in the power of a purchaser to demand a warranty; and if he does not get one, he knows that he buys without warranty, and should conduct himself accordingly; for it is always his duty to take a proper care of his own interests, and to use all the precaution or investigation which such case requires; and he must not ask of the law to indemnify him against the consequences of his own neglect of duty.

Plaintiff has said that the entire trade in MM over D goods would be revolutionized if judgment were given for defendant. I do not think so. If this case proves that MM over D goods are not always what they are supposed to be—40 yards in length, it will be an easy matter for buyers to protect themselves by obtaining a written warranty of length or weight or general condition, from the seller of such goods.

I must therefore agree with the Magistrate in a verdict for defendant.

Miscellaneous.

We are glad to hear that the Athletic Sports are likely to be strengthened by an infusion of new blood in the Spring. Already we hear of severe training. Three gentlemen are reported to have started from the Bund and run round Sikaway Thursday morning at 2 A.M., after heavy preparation. The distance was done by one in 2h. 3m.; the others were some 5m. longer.

The amateurs of H. M. S. *Adventure* were ill-advised in arranging their performance for Tuesday evening. In the first place it was mail night, when it could not be expected that many people would go; in the second, the performance was not even advertised—at least where any one saw it. We were not surprised, therefore, though sorry, to see a very small audience. The acting defies criticism. It must suffice to say that the men were well up in their parts, and that the audience laughed heartily.

An attempt was made to put a summary stop to the case in the Supreme Court yesterday, by asphyxiating all concerned. The stove which used to diffuse a certain amount of warmth through the centre of the room, has been taken away; and several large pans of charcoal were yesterday substituted. The fumes however were found so unpleasant, that they were removed at a very early hour; the alternative of being half-frozen being generally preferred. Surely the problem of warming a room is not so very difficult as to defy the collective skill of the whole Public Works Department.

The *Japan Times* gives the following Arcadian description of the races at Yokohama. It may be read with interest in Shanghai.

"Favourites" are backed heavily against "fields," 'pots' are upset and men 'plunge' on the Yokohama 'turf' as at home; with the gratifying and very satisfactory difference, however, that the favourites as a rule are not worth fifty pounds a-piece, that the pots don't hold more than a few *rouleaux* of silver coin,—and that no plunger can ever dive deep enough to hurt himself; the five to ones and the six to fours being generally laid in the humble Mexican of common life. Our owners and trainers and jockeys are gentlemen, jostles and crosses are always unintentional and seldom claimed for; 'milking' and 'roping' and 'nobbling' are sciences of which we are in a happy state of ignorance and, therefore, the three days' holiday which we take twice a year, in beautiful weather and on probably the prettiest race course in the world, is time well spent in harmless, healthful enjoyment.

NINGPO BOOK CLUB.

On the evening of Wednesday, the 25th instant, a Lecture upon "Gavazzi" was delivered by the Revd. J. Mara.

D. B. McCartee, Esq., M.D. occupied the chair.

The lecturer disclaimed at the commencement any intention of dealing in a harsh or critical spirit with the Romish Church or any of the political opponents against whom Gavazzi had waged a life-long warfare. He wished to rouse no animosity, inspire no opposition, injure no feelings; but the right of free speech, the privilege of expressing openly his sympathy with Italy and Italian patriots would not, he knew, be denied him. What he had to tell about Gavazzi was not gathered from books or biographies, but from the living lips of the Patriot Priest himself. A sketch of Gavazzi's youth was then given; his ordination to the priesthood; his talents and the notice they excited; his acceptance at an early age of a post of honourable and laborious distinction, the chair of Rhetoric at Naples; his succesful labours as a professor; his genius as an Orator and his power of enchaining the attention and carrying with him the sympathies of his audience. The lecturer dwelt at some length on his power as a preacher and gave several anecdotes illustrative of his popularity. On one occasion it came to the ear of the Pope that Gavazzi had been loudly applauded at the conclusion of one of his sermons in the Church, and the Holy Father determined to take Gavazzi to task respecting it. "So Father Gavazzi" said the Pope "the people applauded you in the Church did they?" "Not me your Holiness" was the ready and apt reply "but your Holiness through me." Aptness of retort; readiness of invective fierce, fiery, and scathing, and wonderful fertility of illustration, gave to his denunciations of misgovernment and misrule in the Papal States, and especially in the city of Rome, a power and weight which soon rendered him an object first of covert suspicion and then of open and undisguised hostility, to the retrogressive and reactionary party in the Church. On the accession in 1846 of Pius 9th to the papal chair, he expressed with more than usual freedom and energy his views regarding the slavery of his country and the servile acquiescence of his Church; and he denounced the misgovernment of the late Pope with such startling vehemence that he was thrown into a convent cell. The insurrection of the Milanese and their successful contest with the Austrians, afforded him another opportunity of raising the Roman mob. As soon as the news reached Rome, Gavazzi was called upon by the people to pronounce an oration in the Pantheon, and for weeks he thundered with extraordinary eloquence and effect against the tyranny of Austria, and daily harangued the Roman Citizens in the Coliseum upon the duty and prospects of Italy. By Pius 9th he was made Chaplain General of the newly organized National Guard, and in his new capacity he accompanied the Roman Army to Vicenza. Charles Albert here recalled his troops, and Gavazzi, at the peril of his life, attempted to stay their return and prevent the contemplated treachery to Italy. Florence, and the towns of Tuscany resounded with his appeals and, expelled from the duchy, he took refuge in Genoa, the people of that city having broken out in open revolt against the Pope. Gavazzi was thrown into prison, rescued by the people of Viterbo and re-appointed Chaplain General and Manager of Hospitals. These various incidents in the varied life of the Patriot were all recounted by the Lecturer with force and spirit. Episodes of the camp and the pulpit, the dungeon and the popular tribune, denunciations of the 'civilized barbarians' of Austria, and expressions of sympathy with Manin and his heroic band in their efforts against Papal and Austrian tyranny, fixed the attention of the audience for a period longer than that usually accorded to a Lecture; and ensured hearty applause for the Lecturer on his conclusion.

The Chairman remarked that, though all might not endorse the view set forth, yet all would, he felt confident, join in according to the Lecturer a sincere vote of thanks. The object of the Ningpo Book Club was not the endorsement or condemnation of any one set of opinions, or the advocacy of any one sect or creed. These Book Club meetings were social not political, and intended to afford opportunities where, as friends and neighbours, all foreign residents might meet on common ground and enjoy common advantages of instruction and entertainment.

The Secretary announced that the next Lecture would be delivered by Mr. Lord, U. S. Consul, on the Rebel occupation of Ningpo.

STEAM AND ELECTRIC COMMUNICATION.

The following article, copied from the *Straits Times*, is very applicable in many respects to China.

The Hongkong papers have lately been a good deal occupied with discussing the "depression of trade" under which that colony is said to be at present labouring, and a lively correspondence has been published in their columns as to the origin and causes, of that depression, and the proper measures to be taken by way of remedy. Hongkong is not alone in its complaints on the point, in fact the same story has been, and may still be heard all over the East, if not all over the world. And this Colony of the Straits is not an exception. For the last year or two people in business and out of business, officials and non-officials, have been unanimous in agreeing that business was never so dull before. And yet when one comes to look into the statistics of the annual trade of the Colony, its Imports and Exports—in the full expectation of finding a great deficit in the total amount, one is staggered to discover no diminution whatever, but on the contrary, a steady annual increase. The amount of business doing now is actually larger than there was done during the prosperous time preceding the great collapse which followed on the abrupt end of the American war. We do not stop now to enter into any explanation of this anomaly—this prominent discrepancy between actual facts and currents opinions. An obvious, but perhaps superficial explanation would be to say that now-a-days there is more competition, and there is therefore less money made, and hence the general grumbling at the dulness of business. But what we wish to do at present is to point out some facts which tend to prove the fallacy of the prevalent opinion as to the unexceptionable dulness of the business all over the world, and to make clear that things are not so very dull after all. There is first of all the great progress making in the extension of steam communication—witness the lines of steamers which are either already, or are being, established between England and China round the Cape and by this Colony. The Ocean Company's steamers first led the way in this line, and we have reason to believe have proved very successful in a financial point of view, no greater proof of which can be given than the fact that an opposition line of steamers is being organised by the same route. There is room for both, we believe, and lower rates for freight and passage will be fully made up by the increase in the traffic and in the number of passengers. The Ocean Company started this line so pluckily, and success seemed at first so dubious, that we are sure everybody will wish them continued prosperity, and all who have it in their power will be ready and willing to give them every support. They have met with a misfortune of some magnitude in the accident to the *Ajax* in Shanghai river, but we hope they will be able to come out of this without any such great loss after all. In addition to the above lines of steamers, we have to notice the progress made by another company nearer at hand, which has been in existence for some time, and which has been slowly but surely extending its ramifications over the Indian seaboard, the Straits and the Java Seas. We allude to the British Steam Navigation Company, who, we believe, are contemplating running regular steamers between Calcutta and China. Then again, that most backward but proudest of nations—the Spaniards, are awakening at last to the benefits to be derived from regular steam communication between their colonies and the home country. From a notification in another column, it will be seen that a line of four steamers, to be subsidized by the Spanish Government, is to be established between this port and Manila direct. This will be an immense improvement on the small, irregular, and most unsafe little steamers plying between Manila and Hongkong. It will tend greatly to develope the trade of the Philippines, which, from all we can learn as to the natural resources of the country, might, under a more liberal and enlightened system of government, be increased a hundred-fold. The above line of steamers, existing and projected, evidence sufficiently the actual progress making in steam communication; but there can be no doubt that a further advance will be made ere long. It is only a question of time—and that a short one—when a direct line will be fairly established between the Straits and the Australian Colonies. The latter are making great strides in spreading over the whole island-continent, and with increase of population and wealth, will come increase of wants and luxuries, and the the demand for Straits produce will receive a great impetus, not to mention that the large business with the Home country will probably pass through the Straits as the shortest route. Side by side with steam communication follows naturally the electric telegraph; and although at present there is little said about it in the Straits, there can be no doubt that, in a few years more, a telegraph line will be in existence from here to Penang, connecting from Penang up the Burmah coast with Calcutta, and so home to Europe. We are surprised indeed that a line from this to Penang has not been already established. It has been more than once mooted and estimates made that the cost of the line would probably amount to $30,000. We believe indeed that a proposal to establish a line is at present under the consideration of Government, who, we feel sure, would give all support to any Company that would undertake the project. With so many enterprises undertaken and projected, all to facilitate and increase business, we cannot help thinking that the cry about depression of trade is to a great extent fallacious, and that there is at present quite as much, if not more, stir and life in our great business arteries as ever there were before, and although fortunes are not made so rapidly, still the wealth exists in a more diffused state, and therefore a nearer approach is made to the grand axiom of moral philosophy which should be the guiding star of every community—"the greatest happiness to the greatest number."

Augustine Heard, of Boston, aged 83 years, died September 12. Mr. Heard was the founder of the China house of Augustine Heard & Co. Early in the present century he was in the counting room of the late Ebenezer Francis, and was sent by him as supercargo to China. His shrewdness, tact and industry caused his advance in the confidence of his employer, and he subsequently became commander of a ship and ultimately settled in China. He amassed large wealth, and in 1844 returned to this country, where he has since resided. He was never married, but cared for his nephews as though they were his own children. He was born in Ipswich, in which town he took a great interest. A large library and building, fitted up at a cost of not less than $50,000, was to have been dedicated recently, which he had prepared as a free gift to the people of Ipswich.

We receive from the North a confirmation of the news that next year several new Ports will be opened. Nganking on the Yangtze, Wenchow, north of Amoy, and Lienchow on the west coast of the Canton province are reported on indisputable authority to be certainly opened to foreigners, in the fall of 1869 or the spring of 1870. The favourite project of the Canton authorities, the fostering of trade with Hainan by vessels entering, clearing, and reporting at the Canton Customs, is now definitely rejected. Hai-k'ou will be thrown open, and the port upon the peninsula will doubtless give an impetus to the sale of opium and piece goods, which cannot fail to be beneficial to the colony of Hongkong. All visitors to Hainan have been struck by the numbers of the Hongkong registered junks which are always found in harbour there, and the profitable trade which has hitherto been monopolized by Canton firms would, if the port were opened, be shared by the merchants of Hongkong.—*China Mail.*

The success of Captain Sladen's mission to Western China has not been exaggerated. He was most hospitably received by the Shans and Panthays, and is the bearer of friendly letters from the Momein ruler in favour of the resuscitation of trade along the old route. The Panthays have captured the city of Yunan, and are masters of the western province. They contemplate a mission to Rangoon at the close of the year, and their reception of the expeditionary party induced friendly overtures on the return journey from the Shan states, each anxious to secure to itself the eventual trade route. The Kachin hill tribes who, under the influence of Burmese intrigue, had been found somewhat intractable, likewise changed their demeanour, and thirty of their head men accompanied Captain Sladen into Bhamo and there covenanted to protect revived trade. Two of the routes through their hills were surveyed by the Captain, and a third by a competent native surveyor so that there was no necessity for Mr. Gordon's hasty departure from Prome, to supply Captain William's place, the latter having returned at the leader's suggestion. All the difficulties against which the party had to contend, were evidently of Burmese instigation, and a British Agent at Bhamo will be essential to the establishment of the trade with Western China.

THERMOMETER—SHANGHAI.

Date.	1868. Night. Min.	1868. Day. Max.	1867. Night. Min.	1867. Day. Max.
Nov. 24	39	52	40	52
„ 25	35	41	40	53
„ 26	28	40	29	40
„ 27	...	...	34	47

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Date.	Time of High or Low Water.	Water on Bar.	Wind.	Force.	I.	Bar.	Ther.
	h. m.	ft. in.				″ ″	°
Nov. 21 L.W.	11.04	15.10	N.E.	7	r	30.26	60
„ 21 H.W.	4.52	22.07	NE by E.	8	c	30.26	60
„ 22 L.W.	11.47	17.05	N.N.E.	9	r	30.37	53
„ 22 H.W.	5.16	20.10	„	8	r	30.37	50
„ 23 H.W.	6.27	18.09	N. by W.	7	b	30.43	48
„ 23 L.W.	0.22	16.07	„	8	c	30.42	51
„ 24 H.W.	7.43	17.07	N.W.	5	b	30.52	48
„ 24 L.W.	2.50	14.07	„	4	c	30.48	47
„ 25 H.W.	9.25	19.02	NW by N.	7	b	30.58	40
„ 25 L.W.	4.32	14.03	N. W.	6	c	30.57	36
„ 26 L.W.	6.32	13.02	W.N.W.	3	b	30.59	28
„ 26 H.W.	10.50	18.10	„	4	b	30.58	40
„ 27 L.W.	6.50	11.08	W. by S.	2	b	30.50	28
„ 27 H.W.	11.25	19.03	W. S. W.	1	b	30.43	48

EXPLANATION.

F. Force (1 to 12). I. Initials; b. blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm.

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Shanghai Tea, Silk, Cotton and Opium Returns for Season Commencing June 1, 1868.

From Imperial Maritime Customs.

TEA.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Souchong.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Report			376,523.07	5,861.27	..	382,384.34	7,698.60	267.24	13,116.49	3,263.61	733.24	6,220.47	19,253.29	50,492.94
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total....	376,523.07	5,861.27	..	382,384.34	7,698.60	267.24	13,116.49	3,263.61	733.24	6,220.47	19,253.29	50,492.94

TO UNITED STATES.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Sorts.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Report			579.73	315.61	..	895.34	1,057.39	30,595.40	5,339.57	149.17	2,623.25	6,632.55	10,824.57	58,121.90
Golden State	Nov. 25	New York	..	..	..	..	135.92	4,696.53	844.39	30.82	413.63	785.74	1,216.65	8,123.08
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total....	579.73	315.61	..	895.34	2,093.31	35,291.93	6,183.96	179.99	3,036.88	7,418.29	12,040.62	66,244.98

TO HONGKONG AND COAST PORTS.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Report			9,829.61	..	26,558.74	36,388.35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,903.74
Erl King	Nov. 24	Hongkong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56.14
China	" 24	Hongkong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44.40
Szechuen	" 24	Tientsin	..	..	1,350.45	1,350.45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total....	9,829.61	..	27,909.19	37,738.80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,004.28

SILK

	To Great Britain.	To Marseilles.	To America.	To Hongkong & Coast Ports.	Total China.	Japan Transhipped.	Grand Total.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Total as per last Report	30510	8186	1120	325	40141	8874	49015
Shipments since last Report	178	160	18	..	356	..	356
Total....	30688	8346	1138	325	40497	8874	49371

COTTON.

Ship.	Cleared.	Hongkong. Export	Hongkong. Re-export.	Hongkong. Transhipped.	Coast Ports. Export.	Coast Ports. Re-export.	Coast Ports. Transhipped.	Japan. Export.	Japan. Re-export.	Japan. Transhipped.	Total. Piculs.
Total as per last Report		6,163.82	..	..	60,814.71	..	..	34,026.15	..	..	101,004.68
Hirado	Nov. 21	..	..	..	824.66	..	..	..	..	..	823.66
Hindoo	" 23	..	..	..	985.56	..	..	..	..	..	985.56
Two Vessels on	" 24	..	..	..	5,035.16	..	..	..	..	..	5,035.16
Erl King	" 24	1,895.88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,895.88
Tunsin	" 25	..	..	..	209.50	..	..	..	..	..	209.50
Phase	" 26	48.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48.00
Moyune	" 26	..	..	..	3,977.30	..	..	..	..	..	3,977.30
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		8,107.70	..	..	71,845.89	..	..	34,026.15	..	..	113,979.74

OPIUM

OPIUM RETURN FOR THE WEEK ENDING 21st NOVEMBER, 1868.

IMPORTED.

	Malwa. Chests.	Malwa. Weight.	Patna. Chests.	Patna. Weight.	Benares. Chests.	Benares. Weight.	Persian. Chests.	Persian. Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	18	18.00	140	168.00	107	128.40	30	30.00
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	5	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Imported direct to the shore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	23	23.00	140	168.00	107	128.40	30	30.00
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	27	27.00	68	81.60	62	74.40	..	..

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	Chinkiang. Chts.	Chinkiang. Wght.	Kiukiang. Chts.	Kiukiang. Wght.	Hankow. Chts.	Hankow. Wght.	Chefoo. Chts.	Chefoo. Wght.	Tientsin. Chts.	Tientsin. Wght.	Newchwang. Chts.	Newchwang. Wght.	Ningpo. Chts.	Ningpo. Wght.	Keelung. Chts.	Keelung. Wght.	Total. Chts.	Total. Wght.
Malwa	115	115.00	37	37.00	30	30.00	21	21.00	274	274.00	..	..	20	20.00	..	..	497	497.00
Patna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2.40	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2.40
Benares	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	12.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	12.00
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	30.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	30.00
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	115	115.00	37	37.00	30	30.00	21	21.00	316	318.40	..	..	20	20.00	..	..	539	541.40

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SHANGHAI, NOVEMBER 28, 1868.

IMPORTS.

So little time has elapsed since our Mail issue of the 24th, that there is little of Commercial interest to record. Our columns contain particulars of another stoppage of goods under "transit pass" by the Hoppo at the Hwei-Quan barrier and the settlement of the new difficulty arising therefrom. In a trial of some interest as to liability attaching to opium certificates, the judgment fixed the responsibility on the Inspector, and the verdict appears to have given general satisfaction.

The Mail of the 9th of October, arrived on the 26th inst., per *Ottawa*, two days before able time. The arrivals have been confined to River, Coast, and Japan vessels. The *Golden State* left for New York on the 26th instant, but is, we are sorry to hear, aground near Woosung. The Str. *Szechuen* which left here on the 24th for Tientsin, with a large Cargo of Goods and Opium has put back, having, in very heavy weather started a leak, she will have to go into Dock. The weather has suddenly become very cold, the Thermometer during the nights ranging between 28 to 35 Fhrt.

SOFT GOODS.—There is no change to report in the Import market, since the mail left. Business is on a most limited scale, and prices are unaltered.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—Nothing of moment to record. TIN offering at Tls. 23.60 for best brands, but no buyers.

SUGAR.—A demand for all kinds at an advance of one mace per picul on last quotations.

METALS.—NAIL ROAD IRON.—We can simply confirm the remarks contained in our last. Prices are unchanged, no fresh arrivals have taken place, and the market is quite inactive.

LEAD.—In the absence of arrivals quotations are unaltered.

COALS.—No arrival since the 24th, and the market remains without change at last rates.

QUOTATIONS, DUTY PAID, IN SHANGHAI SYCEE.

TLS. 77.15 EQUAL MEX. $ 100.

		T.m.c.		T.m.c.
GREY SHIRTINGS—				
7 lbs.	₱ pc.	2.0.0 to		2.0.4
8.4 to 8.6 lbs.	"	2.1.6	"	2.1.9
9 to 9.12 lbs.	"	2.6.0	"	3.0.0
WHITE SHIRTINGS—				
56 Reed	"	1.9.5	"	2.0.0
60 "	"	2.1.0	"	2.1.5
64 "	"	2.2.0	"	2.2.8
66 "	"	2.3.0	"	2.3.5
72 "	"	2.5.5	"	2.6.0
80 a 84 Reed	"	2.8.0	"	3.0.0
T-CLOTHS—				
6 lbs.	"	1.4.0	"	1.5.5
7 lbs.	"	1.6.5	"	1.9.0
8 to 8 4 lbs.	"	2.0.5	"	2.3.5
AMERICAN DRILLS, 40 yds.	"	4.4.0	"	4.5.5
AMERICAN JEANS, 30 yds.	"	3.7.5	"	3.8.0
AMERICAN SHEETINGS, 40 yds.	"	4.0.5	"	4.1.5
ENGLISH DRILLS, 40 yds.	₱ pc.	4.1.5 to		4.2.5
DUTCH DRILLS 40 yds	"	3.9.5	"	4.1.0
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue	₱ doz.		"	.....
Brown	"	.....	"	.....
WHITE FIGURED SHIRTINGS	₱ pc.	2.1.0 to		2 1 5
Dyed,	"	2.4.0	"	2.5.0
BROCADES—				
White, 40 yds.	"	2.1.5	"	2.2.0
Dyed,	"	2.7.5	"	2.9.0
DAMASKS, Dyed, 40 yds.	"	4.0.0	"	4.7.0
GENTIAN SHIRTINGS	"	3.0.0	"	3.2.0
CHINTZ—				
Assorted,	₱ pc.	1.4.5 to		1.9.0
Blue	"	1.4.5	"	1.5.5
Brown	"	1.7.0	"	1.8.0
Scarlet	"	1.8.5	"	2.0.0
TURKEY REDS, 24 yds.	"	2.2.0	"	2.4.0
VELVETS—				
Black, 22 in.	₱ yd.	0.2.0 to		0.2.1½
Blue, 22 in.	"	0.1.9	"	.....
VELVETEENS—				
Black, 18 in.	"	0.1.7½	"	0.1.8½
26 in.	"	0.2.7	"	0.2.7½
DIMITIES, 12 yds. 37 in.	₱ pc.	1.9.5	"	.....
MUSLINS; 12 yds. 42 in.	"	1.6.0	"	.....
CAMLETS, English—				
S. 56 yds.	₱ p.	.....	"	.....
S S	"	12..50	"	12.7.5
S S S	"	.....	"	.....
SPANISH STRIPES,	₱ yd.	0.5.7	"	0.8.0
MEDIUM BROAD AND HADIT CLOTH	"	1.0.0	"	1.5.5
LONG ELLS—				
Scarlet, 24 yds. H H	₱ pc.	6.2.0	"	.....
" C P H	"	6.2.0	"	.....
Assorted, H H	"	6.5.0	"	6.6.0
" C P H	"	.....	"	.....
LASTINGS, 30 yds.	"	11.5.0	"	11.7.5
CRAPE LASTINGS, 30 yds.	"	5.3.0	"	5.5.0
CRAPE LUSTRES	"	4.5.0	"	4.8.0
ORLEANS—				
Figured, 30 yds.	₱ pc.	3.5.0	"	3.8.5
Plain, 30 yds.	"	3.5.0	"	4.0.0

		T.m.c.		T.m.c.
IRON—				
Nail Rod small size	₱ pl.	1.9.0 to		2.0.5
Fair to good assorted	"	2.3.0	"	2.6.0
Hoop	"	2.0.0	"	Noml.
Flat and Round	"	2.2.5	"	2.5.0
LEAD	₱ pl.	5.5.7	"	6.0.0
TIN PLATES	₱ box	4.3.0	"	4.8.0
STEEL	₱ tub	3.7.0	"	3.8.0
FLINTS	₱ pl.	1.0.5	"	.....
WINDOW GLASS	₱ box	3.0.0	"	3.6.0
PEPPER—				
Black	₱ pl.	5.6.0	"	5.9.0
White	"	8.0.0	"	9.0.0
BETEL NUT—				
Cochin China	"	3.0.0	"	3.3.0
Singapore	"	2.4.0	"	2.6.0
RATTANS—				
Straits, common	"	2.0.0	"	2.4.0
Banjermassing	"	4.2.0	"	5.0.0
SAPAN WOOD—				
3 pieces weighing 1 picu	₱ pl.	1.8.0 to		1.9.0
6 a 7 " "	"	1.4.0	"	1.7.0
SANDAL WOOD—				
South Sea Island	"	3.4.0	"	3.6.5
Malabar	"	10.8.0	"	12.0.0
MANGROVE BARK—				
Singapore and Penang	"	1.0.0	"	1.4.0
Siam	"	.....	"	.....
TIN—				
Straits	₱ pl.	17.0.0 to		19.0.0
Malacca	"	20.0.0	"	25.5.0
RICE—				
Arracan and Rangoon	₱ pl.	.....	"	..... (Nominal)
Siam, Cargo	"	1.0.0	"	1.2.0 (Nominal)
good to finest white	"	.....	"	..... (Nominal)
Saigon	"	.....	"	..... (Nominal)
Bengal, com. to middling	"	1.20	"	..... (Nominal)
good to fine	"	1.50	"	..... (Nominal)
Chinese	"	1.2.0	"	1.6.0 (Nominal)
Japan	"	1.3.0	"	..... (Nominal)
SUGAR—				
Black, Swatow and Amoy	₱ pl.	2.1.0	"	2.5.0
Formosa	"	2.1.0	"	2.6.0
Brown, Formosa & Amoy	"	3.1.0	"	3.3.0
Swatow	"	3.1.0	"	3.3.5
Canton	"	3.0.0	"	3.1.0
Manila	"	2.4.0	"	3.8.0
White, common to fair	"	2.4.0	"	3.5.0
medium	"	4.2.0	"	4.6.0
fine to finest	"	5.0.0	"	5.3.0
	"	5.8.0	"	6.1.0
COALS—Cargo quotations afloat.				
Cardiff	₱ ton	11.0.0	"	11.2.5
North Wales	"	9.5.0	"	10.0.0
English	"	9.0.0	"	9.5.0
Anthracite	"	12.5.0	"	12.7.5
Australian—Northern	"	8.7.5	"	9.00
Do —Southern	"	8.7.5	"	.....
Japan	"	5 5.0	"	6.0.0
Formosa	"	6.0.0	"	.....
Russian	"	5,5.0	"	5.7.5

OPIUM.—*Malwa*—The market has been very dull for the fortnight, and rates have shown but little change till the Mail Steamer arrived with 1,158 Chests, rather a larger supply than usual. This combined with discouraging news from all the Outports, has caused rates to give way and it is now thought the market for Mail Cargo will open at Tls. 480 for New—and Tls. 483.5 for Old *Malwa*. Our Stock not being very large and the whole supplies for the Winter not having yet gone North, very probably keep rates from going lower

Patna.—Rates are lower owing to the Stock, which is small, being nearly all in Chinese hands. It is thought before next sale, supplies can come forward rates will improve. We now quote hard Cargo—Tls. 473.5, and time bargains Tls. 472 per chest.

EXPORTS.

TEA.—BLACK.—The business during the past week has been small, say 2,600 chests, prices are fully maintained. Stock about 14,000 chests.

GREEN.—Settlements have been on a moderate scale day by day, and amount to 10,000 ½ chests of Fychows, Pingsueys and Moyunes. Prices for fine chops are as high as ever; indeed in one or two settlements an advance is observable; medium and lower grades, of which our stock chiefly consists, are weaker and Teamen much easier to deal with.

SILK.—Nothing done since the departure of English Mail.—Silkmen are asking higher prices, which they are likely to obtain, owing to the very limited Stock of Silk on offer, estimated at bales 2,000 a 2,500, though latest advices from Home do not justify even our present quotations.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Since the departure of the mail there has been not the slightest business transaction, and rates remain unaltered.

On London	Bank Bills, sight,	5s. 8½d.	per Tael.
	Bank Bills, 6 months' sight,	5s. 9¾d.	
	Credits, " "	5s. 10d.	
	Documentary and other Bills, 6 months' sight,	5s. 10½d.	
On Paris—Credits, 6 months' sight Bank,		fcs. 7.32½.	
	Documentary, 6 months' sight,	fcs. 7.42½.	
On Calcutta—Bank Bills, 3 days' sight,		Rs. 300.	
On Bombay— " " "		Rs. 299.	
On Hongkong—Bank Bills, 3 days' sight,		24½ per cent discount.	
" Private, 15 days' sight,		25½ "	

BULLION:—

GOLD BARS.—Pekin, 98 touch, Tls. 172.50 per 10 Taels Shanghai weight.
BAR SILVER.—111.5 Shanghai Taels, per 100 Taels Canton weight.
MEXICAN DOLLARS.—77.15.
CAROLUS DOLLARS.—80.
COPPER CASH.—1,450 per Tael.

LIST OF SILK SHIPPERS.

From 1st June to 25th Nov., 1868.

	S'ton & M'sllcs.
Adamson, W. R., and Co.	—
Ashton and Co.	15
Barnett and Co.	2,032
Birley, Worthington and Co.	704
Bland, J.,	774
Blum Bros.	22
Borneo Co.	848
Borntraeger and Co.	352
Bourjau, Hubener and Co.	651
Bovet, Brothers and Co.	395
Bower, Hanbury, and Co.	1,710
Bradwell, Bloor and Co.	126
Brand, Monro and Co.	2,379
Buissonet, E.,	42
Carter and Co.	998
Chapman, King and Co.	467
Coutts and Co.	96
Cumine and Co.	489
Dow and Co.	152
Fogg and Co.	7
Gamwell, F. R.	293
Gibb, Livingston and Co.	1 127
Gilman and Co.	1,557
Glover and Co.	94
Gutschow and Co.	195
Heard, Augustine, and Co.	441
Helbling and Co.	485
Hogg, Brothers,	733
Holliday, Wise and Co.	30
Hughes and Co.	13
Jardine, Matheson and Co.	1,171
Jarvie, John, and Co.	1,060
Krayer, A.	26
Meynard and Co.	69
Milsom and Tod,	1,026
Nachtrieb, A., and Co.	197
Overweg and Co.	537
Olyphant and Co.	2
Petrocochino and Co.	421
Pustau, Wm. and Co.	998
Primrose and Co.	620
Reid and Co.	128
Reiss and Co.	25
Russell and Co.	2,097
Sassoon, David, Sons and Co.	1,501
Scheibler Matthai and Co.	463
Shaw, Brothers and Co.	1,018
Siemssen and Co.	1,115
Skeggs and Co.	1,842
Smith Jo M.	12
Textor and Co.	872
Thorne, Brothers and Co.	178
Turner and Co.	397
Ulysse, Pila and Co.	326
Westall, Brand and Co.	116
Wilkinson, Alfred and Co.	984
White, F. G.	67
Winch J. H.	5
Trautmann and Co.	4
Miscellaneous	271
Total Bales	34,775

PRICE OF THE *NORTH-CHINA HERALD AND MARKET REPORT*.—Per Annum, *Twelve Taels*;—Six Months, *Six Taels*;—Three Months, *Four Taels*;—*all payable in advance*. SINGLE NUMBERS, 2 *mace 5 cand*.—FIVE COPIES, *One Tael*. Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

ORDERS.—From other ports, for Subscription and Advertisements, must be accompanied by a reference for payment in Shanghai, or they cannot be attended to, in consequence of the inconvenience of collecting small sums at distant places.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.—To Subscribers. Ten Lines and under, *One Tael*—each additional line, *One Mace*. One-half of these charges for repetitions. Contracts may be made for 3 months, or longer, *payable in advance*.

☞ *Advertisements will be repeated unless countermanded*.

PRIZE MEDALS, 1851, 1853, 1855, 1862, 1867.

Manufactory: 32 & 33, *Red Lion St., London, W.C.*
DEPOT: 243, RUE ST. DENIS, PARIS.

o-n-f 14my 20 Nov. 14th, 1868.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.

Boxers Patent Cartridge.
Manufactured by
ELEY BROS.,
LONDON.

.577 Bore as used in Converted Snider Enfield Rifles.

The above Cartridges are made in three sizes, viz., .577 (or Snider Enfield) bore; .600 (or half-inch) bore; and .451 (or small) bore.

These CARTRIDGES have been adopted after careful comparative trials against all other descriptions, by HER MAJESTY'S WAR DEPARTMENT, as the Standard RIFLE AMMUNITION, for the BRITISH ARMY, and are not only used exclusively for the SNIDER RIFLE, but are adapted to all other systems of military BREECH LOADING RIFLES.

They are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of Metal, are Waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

Boxer Cartridge Cases (empty), of all three sizes, packed with or without bullets, and machine for fastening same in Cartridges.

Makers of BOXER CARTRIDGES, 450 bore, for Revolving Pistols, in use in Her Majesty's Navy.

PIN CARTRIDGES for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12 M, 9 M. and 7 M, bore.

CENTRAL FIRE and PIN FIRE CARTRIDGES, for all sizes of Guns, Rifles, and Revolvers.

Double Waterproof and E B Caps. Wire Cartridges for killing game at long distances. Felt Waddings to improve the shooting of guns; and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS,
GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W. C.
WHOLESALE ONLY.

30my-69 o-a-f-n 2732 30th May, 1868.

REVISION OF THE TREATY.
FOR SALE.
At the *North-China Herald* Office.

PAMPHLETS, containing the various MEMORIALS addressed to H. B. M. Minister on the Revision of the Treaty of Tientsin, and His Excellency's reply.

Price, $1 50 per copy.

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OAKEY'S SILVERSMITHS' SOAP

(NON-MERCURIAL)
For Cleansing and Polishing Silver, Electroplate, Plate Glass, Marble, &c. Tablets 6d. each.

OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

Prepared expressly for the Patent Knife Cleaning Machines, India Rubber and Buff Leather Knife Boards. Knives constantly cleaned with it have a brilliant polish equal to new cutlery. Sold in Packets, 3d. ea.; and Tins, 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 1s ea.

OAKEY'S INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

Prevent friction in cleaning and injury to the knife. Price from 1s. 6d. ea. Oakey's Wellington Knife Polish should be used with the boards.

Sold everywhere by Grocers, Ironmongers, Brushmakers, Oilmen, Chemists, &c. Wholesale by JOHN OAKEY & SONS, Manufacturers of

EMERY CLOTH, BLACK LEAD, CABINET GLASS PAPER, &c.

172, BLACKFRIARS-RD., LONDON, ENGLAND
7fc 6 August 8th, 1868.

PAYNE & COMPANY,

BELATEE BUNGALOW,

CALCUTTA.

Established half a Century,

Wholesale and Retail Depot,

FOR THE SALE OF THEIR RENOWNED

CHUTNIES & INDIAN CONDIMENTS.

NAMELY:—

Finest Bengal Club Chutney	Per Hhd. £25
Finest Lucknow Chutney	
Finest Cashmere Chutney	Per doz. Qts. 30s.
Finest Pindaree Chutney	
Finest Col. Skinner's Chutney	Per doz. Pts. 31s.
Finest Major Gray's Chutney	
Finest Pickled Mangoes, 100 in barrel	20s.
Finest Mulligatawnee Paste	Per Hhd. £25
Finest Curry Paste	Per doz. Qts. 30s. Per doz. Pts. 20s.
Finest Curry Powder	Per lb. 4s.
Finest Tamarind Fish 100 slices in barrel	20s.
Finest Tamarind Fish Roes	½ gal. square bottle 7s
Finest Mangoe Fish Roes	
Finest Smoked Mangoe Fish, 100 in tins	11s.
Finest Chilli Vinegar Per bottle	2s.
Finest Cayenne Pepper Per bottle	2s.

JAMS AND JELLIES.

Fines Guava Jelly, Finest Tipparee Jam, Finest Preserved Limes, Finest Preserved Mangoes, Finest Pine Apple Jelly, Finest Pine Apple Perserve, Finest Pickled Limes, Finest Bael Preserve—
2-lb. tins, 36s. ℔ *doz.*, 1-*lb. tins*. 24s. ℔ *doz.*

AND

Finest Bengal Humps—1s. 6d. ℔ lb.

N. B.—Chutnies, Curry Powders, and Pastes, shipped in bulk to any quarter of the globe.

PAYNE & Co.

Have always on hand a large Stock of superior MANILA GIGARS, of all sizes.

TERMS: *Remittance, or reference in Calcutta, to accompany order.*

For orders over £25, 20 per cent discount will be allowed, all Goods free on board in Calcutta.

17se 13 September 19th, 1868.

JOHN MOIR & SON,

ABERDEEN,

Preserved Provision Manufacturers and Export Oilmen,

In addition to their Preserved Provisions and Oilmen's Stores, would particularly direct the attention of their numerous customers to the following articles, newly introduced by their firm:—

The "Duke of Edinburgh's Sauce,"
The "Fish Sauce,"
The "Aberdeen Pickle," Condensed Coffee with Milk and Sugar, Baking Powder, and Condensed Milk.

See Dr. HASSALL's Report on the *Duke of Edinburgh's Sauce*, and the *Condensed Milk*.

17ma 11 September 19th, 1868.

ELLWOOD'S

AIR-CHAMBER HAT FOR INDIA,

LIGHT AS PITH—SOFT AS TURBAN, DURABLE AND COMFORTABLE.

Prize Medals—1862 and 1865 Exhibition.

HATS, CAPS, AND HELMETS,

Every description manufactured at the Works of

J. ELLWOOD & SONS,

GREAT CHARLOTTE STREET, S. LONDON,

Helmet Contractors to the London Police Force.

Army Helmets and Caps with latest Improvements.

J. ELLWOOD & SONS' Goods are kept by all respectable Traders and Storekeepers.

CAUTION.—No Air-Chamber Hats or Helmets genuine, unless bearing "ELLWOOD & SONS" name.

*** *Orders through Mercantile Houses carefully shipped.*

17ma-69 2188 March 18th, 1868.

COLT'S REVOLVERS,

As supplied to and adopted by the

English, American, Russian, Prussian, Austrian,

and many other Governments, are recognised to be the most durable and efficient Revolvers existing for House Protection, Travellers and Officers. Colt's Revolving

RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS

AND

PISTOL-CARBINES

(Pistol with attachable stock.) Exhibition Prize Medals awarded, 1855, 1862 and 1867. Beware of Counterfeits. Every arm is London-proved, and bears the Company's trade marks.

HOLSTERS, BELTS, POUCHES, AMMUNITION,

Address—

COLT'S FIRE-ARMS COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON,

Also to be had through any East India or Colonial Agency.

17ma-69 2185 March 18th, 1868

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE

FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS

suitable for all parts of the World. Their stocks consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS.

The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into a mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES,

of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,
BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
196, 197 & 198, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.

*** Remittances and orders must be made payable in London.

31de-68 1526 December 24th, 1867.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn Headache, Gout, and Indigestion;

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for LADIES' CHILDREN, and INFANTS, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co.,
Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

AGENTS in Shanghai Messrs. WATSON, CLEAVE & Co.

N.B. Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNIESA.

31de-68 1529 December 24th, 1867.

BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH,

EUSTON ROAD, LONDON.

FORTY YEARS' USE OF THESE MEDICINES

(Morison's Vegetable Universal Medicines)

By the public has proved their efficacy and virtues, and the truth of Mr. Morison's system as to the cure of diseases. Being composed only of vegetable matter or medicinal herbs, they are harmless to the most tender age or weakest frame, under every stage of suffering; the most pleasant in their operation; and the most certain in searching out the root of any complaint. Besides cleansing the great highway of the body—the bowels—they, act copiously on the kidneys, the liver, and the skin. A sense of relief in the whole system, is felt very shortly after they have been taken,—the blood flows more evenly, the heart beats more regularly, and sleep is given to those long deprived of it. The medicines consist of three sorts. No. 1 Morison's Pills; No 2 Morison's Pills. In boxes at 7½d., 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.; family packets, 11s. each; also the Vegetable Aperient Powders, 1s. 1½d. per box.

MORISON'S UNIVERSAL OINTMENT

Is recommended as the best external application in all cases of Wounds, Cutaneou Eruptions, &c. In Pots at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each.

The above Vegetable Universal Medicines are sold by the Hygeian Agents, and all Medicine Vendors.

AGENTS in Shanghai,—Messrs. LLEWELLYN & Co.,—*Medical Hall.*

31de-68 1527 December 24th, 1867.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution Against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper*, and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

16ja-69 1721 January 16th 1868.

No. 1.

Three Prize Medals, Paris Exhibition, 1867.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,

FREE FROM ADULTERATION,
MANUFACTURED BY

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

Purveyors to the Queen,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S

well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & PERRINS, CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

17my-69 2712 May 16th, 1868.

English & European News.

"THE MAIL."

A PAPER containing the news, the principal leaders, a well-digested summary, and all interesting matter from *The Times*.

Published in London twice a week.

The Newspaper hitherto known as the *Evening Mail*, having become the property of the proprietors of *The Times*, will, on and after the 30th of June, be published twice a week, under the title of

"THE MAIL."

at the price of Threepence per copy as heretofore.

The days of publication will be Tuesday and Friday, and each paper will contain the news and all matters of interest appearing in the three previous numbers of *The Times*, which will thus be rendered available, in a cheap and convenient form, for persons residing abroad or in the colonies.

Subscribers can obtain "THE MAIL" through Newspaper Agents, or may have it from the Publisher, on pre-payment, at Printing House Square, London.

31de 3 Shanghai, 10th July, 1868.

THOMAS BEAR'S

CELEBRATED

VIRGINIA SHAG AND BIRDSEYE TOBACCO,

TRADE MARK.

The proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the following varieties, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco. And in order that no adulteration or fraudulent attempts at imposition should take place after it has left his manufactory, he wishes to inform the public that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a facsimile of his signature upon them.

Virginia Shag Tobacco, Virginia Birdseye Tobacco, Virginia Cut Cavendish Tobacco, Virginia Returns Tobacco, York River, Carolina Rose, Golden Gem, Havana Tobacco, Persian Tobacco, Latakia Tobacco, Oronoko Tobacco, Imperial Tobacco, Smoking Mixture, Jewel of Ophir.

Importer of American Negro-head, Cavendish, Honeydew, Natural Leaf, Havana Cigars, Manila Cheroots, Meerschaum Pipes, and all Descriptions of Tobacconists' Fancy Goods.

MANUFACTORY—HIGH STREET, BOROUGH, LONDON.

Sold by all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout the world.

17ma-69 2187 March 18th, 1868.

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SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(SINCE REPORT PER LAST ISSUE.)

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	FROM	SAILED	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
Nov. 24	Dragon	Br str	472	Gibbon	Newchwang & Chefoo	Nov. 18	General	Trautmann and Co
... 24	Fe-loong	Br str	260		Nagasaki	... —	do	T. Kroes and Co
... 24	Fire Queen	Am str	1123	Gray	Hankow	... 22	do	Russell and Co
... 25	Hang-chow	Am str	955	Andrews	Ningpo	... 24	do	Russell and Co
... 26	Ottawa	Br str	814	Eyre	Hongkong	... —	Mails, etc.	P. & O. Co
... 26	Rinaldo	H.B.M.S.	.....	Lord C. E. Scott	Chinkiang	... 25		
... 27	Hang-chow	Am str	955	Andrews	Ningpo	... 26	General	Russell and Co
... 27	Plymouth Rock	Am str	768	Harmon	Hankow	... 25	do	Russell and Co
... 27	Szechuen	Am str	554	Spencer	Put back	... —		Russell and Co
... 27	Tun Che	Chi str		Pike	Nanking	... —		Chinese Government
... 27	Shanse	Am str	561	Loring	Tientsin	... —	do	Russell and Co

DEPARTURES.

FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG.

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DISPATCHED BY.
No. 24	Szechuen	Am str	554	Spencer	T'tsin via Chefoo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 24	Hindoo	Norw bg	255	Sandberg	Amoy	Cotton, etc.	Eduard Schellhass and Co
... 24	Scorpion	H.I.M.g.b.	200	La Saille			
... 25	Kiang-loong	Am str	776	Friend	Hankow & Ports	General	Russell and Co
... 25	Ganges	Br str	742	Cates	Hongkong	Silk, etc.	P. & O. Co
... 25	Heather Belle	Br baq	473	Finlay	Swatow	Cotton, etc.	J. S. Baron
... 25	Albatross	N-Ge.baq	239	Onken	Ningpo	Part of Original	Eduard Schellhass and Co
... 25	Hang-chow	Am str	955	Andrews	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 26	Tun-sin	Br str	610	Howlett	Hankow & Ports	General	Glover and Co
... 26	Golden State	Am sh	944	Delano	New York	Tea, etc.	Olyphant and Co
... 26	Pah-long	Am str	67	Preble	Chinkiang	General	H. Fogg and Co
... 27	Moyune	Am str	709	Johnson	Hankow & Ports	do	Russell and Co
... 27	Norna	Br str	1001	Bernard	Yokohama	do	P. & O. Co
... 27	Hang-chow	Am str	955	Andrews	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

No.&SEC	SHIP'S NAME	COMMANDER	FLAG & RIG	TONNAGE	DATE OF ARRIVAL	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEES OR AGENTS	DESTINATION	REMARKS
7 s	Ajax	Kidd	Br str	1549	Sept 8	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	London, &c.	1st proximo
P & O W	Cadiz	Edmond	Br str	481	Nov 23	Yokohama	P. & O. Co	Hongkong	1st proximo
M D	Coila	Grange	Br str	435	Nov 14	Chefoo	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
6 p	Confucius	Nelson	Chi str	265	Nov 9	Cruise	Chinese Government		
T W	Dragon	Gibbon	Br str	472	Nov 21	N'chwang&Chefoo	Trautmann and Co	Newchwang	Cld. 27th inst
K W	Fe-loong		Br str	260	Nov 24	Nagasaki	T. Kroes and Co	Nagasaki & Hiogo	Cld. 27th inst
6 p	Fenella	Sang-ging	Chi str	220	Nov 4	Ningpo	Chinese Government		
S S N W	Fire Queen	Gray	Am str	1125	Nov 21	Hankow	Russell and Co	Hankow & Ports	29th instant
1 s	Hing-hai	Chinese	Chi str		July 21	Foochow	Chinese Government		
3 p	Kathleen	Margetts	Br str	300	Sept 3	Nagasaki	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
P & O M	Ottawa	Eyre	Br st	814	Nov 26	Hongkong	P. & O. Co		
8 s	Teatlee	Hutchely	Am st		Apr 3	Kiukiang	Russell and Co		
1 s	Williamette	McLeod	Chi str	176	Mar 22	Hankow	Chinese Government		
	13 STEAMERS								

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

No.&SEC.	SHIP'S NAME	COMMANDER	FLAG & RIG	TONNAGE	DATE OF ARRIVAL	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEES OR AGENTS	DESTINATION	REMARKS
1 c	Alaska	Cavanagh	Am sh	1171	Nov 21	Foochow	Russell and Co		
2 p	Albatross	Lansen	N-Ge. bk	434	Nov 19	Cardiff	Bourjau, Hübener and Co		
6 c	Benjamin Bangs	Roke	Am sh	1010	Nov 6	Cardiff	Master		
2 p	Berwickshire	Rowan	Br sh	1111	Nov 16	Foochow	Gilman and Co	[Singapore via H'kong	
6 s	Burnside	Pendergrace	Am baq	461	Nov 18	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Augustine Heard and Co	New York	Immediately
1 c	Canton	Meisner	Siam sh	779	Nov 8	Put back	T. W. Song and Co		
1 s	Celestial Queen	Wass	Br sh	842	Oct 27	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Russell and Co	Swatow	Cld. 27th inst
3 c	Dartmouth	Elsden	Br sh	933	Nov 6	Sydney	Gibb, Livingston and Co	New York	Early
8 s	Der West	Pust	N-Ger. sh	542	Nov 23	Vancouver's Isl.	Olyphant and Co		
6 c	Electra	Grant	Br baq	380	Nov 12	Sydney	Frazar and Co		
O W	Elmstone	Tomlinsen	Br sh	698	Nov 6	Newcastle, N.S.W.	W. R. Adamson and Co	London	Early
	Etha Rickmers	Davidson	N-Ger. sh	1039	Nov 5	Foochow	Olyphant and Co	New York	Early
8 s	Falcon	Linnell	Br baq	478	Nov 16	Keelung	Augustine Heard and Co	New York	
O D	Frederic	Nicaise	Belg sh	603	Oct 13	Singapore	Borneo Company Limited		Ft or Ch
1 c	Gertrude	Dewar	Br sh	665	Nov 19	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Russell and Co		
1 s	Hohenzollern	Hathage	N-Ge. bk	297	Nov 18	Taiwan-foo	Master		
G W	Hugo & Otto	Rickert	N-Ger. bk	346	Nov 20	Nagasaki	Siemssen and Co		
1 s	Irene	Behrens	N-Ge. sch	263	Nov 19	Nagasaki	Wm. Pustau and Co		
1 c	Isles of the South	Davidson	Br sh	891	Nov 12	Nagasaki	Glover and Co		
3 s	J. M. Joshua	Hodgsen	Br sh	1147	Oct 26	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Early
O D	Juno	Grath	N-Ge. baq	390	Nov 10	Amoor	Siemssen and Co		
2 p	Kjobenhavn	Holm	Dan baq	358	Nov 17	Hakodadi	George Beck		
2 c	Lammermuir	Owen	Br sh	1054	Nov 6	London	Gilman and Co	Swatow & H'kong	
1 p	Lauderdale	Moodie	Br sh	850	Nov 15	Foochow	Gilman and Co		
1 p	Laurel	Smith	Br sh	636	Nov 14	Foochow	Gilman and Co	New York	Immediately
8 s	Lizzie Allen	Cox	Br sch	325	Oct 10	Southsea Island	Glover and Co	Guam	Cld. 24th inst
7 s	Maria	Lorenzen	N-Ge. baq	304	Nov 10	Bangkok	Bourjau, Hübener and Co	Nagasaki	1st proximo
6 s	Mary	Townsend	Br sh	1139	Nov 19	Foochow	Frazar and Co		
6 s	Naiad	Punch	Br bg	297	Nov 8	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Frazar and Co	Swatow	Cld. 27th inst
G W	Norfolk	Barry	Br baq	214	Nov 2	Nagasaki	Glover and Co	Nagasaki	Early
1 c	Ocean Empress	McDonald	Br sh	1067	Nov 21	Foochow	Russell and Co		
	Reyna de los Angeles]	Kühnel	Spa baq	704	Oct 31	Manila	Frazar and Co	Amoy	Early
1 p	Sea Queen		Br sh	377	Aug 22	Put back	Fung Hing		
F W	Selika	Hummell	N-Ger. bg	207	July 21	Ningpo	Siemssen and Co		
1 c	Simoda	Johnson	Am sh	650	Nov 12	Foochow	Olyphant and Co		
2 c	Sir Wm. Wallace	Taylor, R.N.R.	Br sh	967	Oct 17	Newcastle, N.S.W.	W. R. Adamson and Co	New York	Immediately
1 s	Stat	Rjörnstao	Norw baq	369	Nov 19	Nicolajefsk	Bourjau, Hübener and Co		
1 s	Velocity	Woolan	Br baq	490	Nov 18	Keelung	Bourjau, Hübener and Co		
2 s	Westward Ho	Kirk	Br baq	577	Nov 18	Foochow	Master		
2 c	Zemindar	Patterson	Br sh	1096	Oct 12	Sydney	Shaw, Brothers and Co	London	Cld. 27th inst
	40 VESSELS								

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MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

No.&Sec	Name.	No. of G. B.	Commander.	Flag & Rig.	Guns.	H. P.	Men.	Date of Arrival.	Where from
3 s	Adventure	.....	Henry I. Raby, V.C.	H. B. M. S.	.....	.....	.....	Nov 9	Hongkong
9 p	Opossum	.....	Stoke	H. M. G. B.	.....	.....	.....	Nov 14	Newchwang
9 p	Rinaldo	.....	Lord C. E. Scott	H. B. M. S.	.....	.....	.....	Nov 26	Chinkiang
3 s	Zebra	.....	Trollope	H. B. M. S.	.....	.....	.....	Nov 20	Chinkiang
2 s	Aspic	.....	Andria de Nerciat	H. I. M. G. B.	.....	.....	.....	Nov 17	Tientsin & Chefoo
O D	Ashuelot	.....	Law	U. S. G. B.	6	280	180	Nov 6	Nagasaki
6 c	Iroquis	.....	Earl English	U. S. S.	8	.....	.....	Nov 22	Hakodadi
Wusung	Piscataqua	.....	Ammen	U. S. S.	.....	.....	.....	Nov 6	Nagasaki
	Titan	.....	Vassals	H. I. C. M. Str.	.....	.....	.....		

TUG BOATS PLYING FOR HIRE.

No.&Sec	Name.	Commander.	Flag.	Tonnage.	Agents.
	Bunker Hill	Murray	American steamer	63	Primrose and Co
	Fokelin	Morris	British steamer	70	Captain Patridge
	Maggie Lauder	Ryder	British steamer	130	Mackenzie and Co
	Samson	McCaslin	British steamer	80	Frazar and Co

RECEIVING SHIPS AND HULKS.

No.&Sec	Name.	Commander.	Flag.	Tonnage.	Agents.
	Receiving Ships.				
3 s	Ariel	J. McKenzie	British ship	596	F. Hormusjee and Co., and C. Pallanjee and Co
4 s	Berwick Walls	Patridge	British ship	685	Jardine, Matheson and Co
3 s	Emily Jane	E. J. Des Landes	British ship	490	E. D. Sassoon and Co
4 s	Water Witch	Lewes	British barque	297	Captain Lewes, on board
3 s	Wellington	Bennett	British barque	412	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
	Hulks.				
3 s	Frederick VII	Mahon	British barque	350	Imperial Customs
6 p	Kingsan	Brown	American ship	570	Captain Patridge
O L L	Ngapuhi	Croad	British barque	545	Harbor Master
O L L	Nimrod	Luther	Powder Hulk	262	H. I. M.'s Customs

SHIPPING IN CHEFOO HARBOUR.

NOVEMBER 19, 1868.

Flag & Rig.	Name of Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	Where from.	Destination.	Consignees.
British str	Yesso	580	Ashton	Shanghai	Taku	Wilson, Cornabe and Co
do.	Yuen-tze-fei	315	Drage	do.	Tientsin	Holmes, Wadman and Co
do. baq	Albert	319	Holkins	Nahodka	Ft or Ch	Wilson, Cornabe and Co
do.	Cotherstone	373	Petersen	Cardiff	Discharging	Fergusson and Co
do.	Eleanor Wood	534	Grave	Shanghai	Swatow	Wilson, Cornabe and Co
do. sch	Flying Buck	143	Brown	Nahodka	Taku	do.
do. sh	Golden Fleece	359	Gall	Swatow	Ft or Ch	do.
do. baq	Kim Yeomg Choon	444	Whin	Ningpo	Amoy	Chinese
do.	Neptune	237	Buisnel	Shanghai	Hongkong	Wilson, Cornabe and Co
do.	Richard	353	Ewert	do.	Swatow	do.
do. sch	Spray	255	Hunnaus	Nagasaki	Ft or Ch	do.
do. bg	Woodbine	215	Day	Tientsin	Amoy	do.
Amer. baq	Arthur	271	Crosby	do.	Ft or Ch	do.
N.-Germ.baq	Aldebarom	302	Maack	Foochow	Amoy	Chinese
do.	Alma	373	Martin	Shanghai	Swatow	Janssen, Vasmer and Co
do. bg	Hieronimus	232	Ruben	do.	Discharging	Wilson, Cornabe and Co
do. sch	Meta	120	Michelsen	Foochow	Amoy	Chinese
do. baq	Jurgen	275	Ulderup	Port May	Swatow	Janssen, Vasmer and Co
do. bg	Peter	246	Moos	Nicolajefsk	do.	do.
do.	Sophie	221	Ohlsen	Ochotsk	Hongkong	Wilson, Cornabe and Co
Siam sh	Comet	508	Schnoor	Newchwang	do.	do.
do. baq	Denmark	328	Prongo	Swatow	do.	Chinese
do.	Evening Star	414	Young	Newchwang	do.	Wilson, Cornabe and Co
do. sh	Handy	632	Hansen	Hongkong	do.	Chinese
do. sch	Meridian	295	Zetterlund	Newchwang	do.	do.
do. baq	Morning Star	570	Schutt	Hongkong	do.	do.
do.	Siamese Crown	540	McKay	Ningpo	do.	do.
do. sh	Shooting Star	618	Munchon	do.	do.	Wilson, Cornabe and Co
do. baq	Sophia	304	Hinsen	Tientsin	do.	do.
do.	Tye Watt	654	Meyer	Hongkong	do.	Chinese

DIVISION OF THE HARBOUR IN SECTIONS.

To assist in finding the position of any vessel in Port, the Anchorage is divided into 9 Sections, commencing at the Upper Limit, East Gate Creek, near the Chinese City.

The 3rd, 4th, 6th and 7th Sections on the Pootung side are set apart for the Steamer Anchorage.

Section :—
1.—From Upper Limit to the Shanghai Steam Navigation Co.'s Wharf.
2,— ,, S.S.N.Co.'s Wharf to Yang-king-pang Creek.
3,— ,, Yang-king-pang Creek to Custom House.
4,— ,, Custom House to Danish Consulate.
5,— ,, Danish Consulate to Old Dock.

Section :—
6.—From Old Dock to Union Wharf.
7.— ,, Union Wharf to Dent's Godowns.
8.— ,, Dent's Godowns to Gibb Livingston's Wharf.
9.— ,, Gibb, Livingston's Wharf to Lower Limit Mark.

In the Sections all the vessels are anchored in lines between the banks of the river, and lettered according to their position, thus:—
S., Shanghai Side; C., Centre P. Pootung Side; O. L. L., Outside Lower Limit, and O. U. L.. Outside Upper Limit.

WHARVES, DOCKS, &c.

M D	—Muirhead's Dock ... .O.U.L. p		A H W	—Messrs. Augustine Heard and Co.'s Wharf ... ... 5 s	
K F T W	—Kin Fong Toong Wharf ... ... 1 s		O D	—Old Dock ... ... 6 s	
S S N W	—Shanghai Steam Navigation Company's Wharf... ... 2 s		H W	—Hunt's Wharf... ... ... 7 s	
G W	—Messrs. Glover and Co.'s Wharf ... ... 2 s		T W	—Trautmann's Wharf ... ... 7 s	
K W	—Messrs. Kroes and Co.'s Wharf ... ... 2 s		O W	—Olyphant's Wharf ... ... 7 s	
M I M	—M. I. Company's Moorings... ... ... 2 s		H Q	—Hong Que Wharf ... ... 7 s	
P & O M	—P. & O. Company's Moorings... ... ... 3 s		F W	—Farnham's Wharf ... ... 7 s	
P & O W	—P. & O. Company's Wharf... ... ... 2 p		D W	—Dent's Wharf ... ... 8 s	
M J	—Muirhead's Jetty ... ... 3 p		G L W	—Gibb, Livingston and Co.'s Wharf ... ... 9 s	
S S N W, H	—Shanghai Steam Navigation Co.'s Wharf, Hongque. 5 s		B N Y	—British Naval Yard ... ... 9 p	
N B J	—Nicolson & Boyd's Jetty ... ... 7 p		S S N D	—Shanghai Steam Navigation Company's Dock ... O. L. L. p	

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